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C-18 Gen. Sir E. Hedman

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No. 7

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS  
 REGARDING THE  
 CHINA EXPEDITIONARY  
 FORCE.

(FOREIGN CONTINGENTS.)



SIMLA;

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.

1901.

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## Miscellaneous Reports, etc , regarding China Expeditionary Force.

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### CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
1. Notes on the different points of Organisation and Equipment, etc., connected with the American Army, by Captain B. T. Pell, the Queen's Regiment .	1
2. Notes on the Organisation of the French Contingent with the China Expeditionary Force, by Colonel J. M. Grierson, M. V. O., Royal Artillery .	19
3. Report on the Organisation of the German Contingent with the China Expeditionary Force, by Colonel J. M. Grierson, M.V.O., Royal Artillery .	27
4. Report on the Organisation of the Italian Contingent with the China Expeditionary Force, by Colonel J. M. Grierson, M.V.O., Royal Artillery .	61



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Confidential.

I

NOTES

ON

DIFFERENT POINTS OF ORGANISATION AND EQUIPMENT, ETC.,

CONNECTED WITH THE

AMERICAN ARMY

BY

CAPTAIN B. T. PELL,

THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT,

*A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-General Commanding B.C., C.F.F.*

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In accordance with instructions received I beg to forward, herewith, a few notes on different points of organisation and equipment, etc., connected with the American Army.

*Rifle.*—The American rifle is on the magazine system, the cartridge being placed in the magazine by means of a trough which connects with the chamber. The magazine is very easily loaded; fresh cartridges can be placed in at any time. The rifle can be used as a single loader.

The magazine only holds five cartridges and may get out of action.

The rifle is only sighted up to 1,900 yards. The bayonet (which is practically the same as the bayonet to the Lee-Metford rifle) is fixed when at collective firing at 250 yards in order to keep the bullet down. The magazine spring is a very strong one.

*Artillery.*—There is nothing that calls for special notice connected with the American artillery. No arrangement has been made with the batteries, with which the Army is at present equipped, to render the guns in any way "quick firers," although a new quick-firing gun is now spoken of as certain to replace the guns at present in use.

The question of supply of ammunition has apparently never been worked out.

Batteries take a very long time coming into action, which manœuvre is carried out in a very slipshod manner, talking apparently being allowed by all concerned.

No field howitzers were employed in China, neither were there any automatic or heavy guns taken into the field.

*Range finders.*—Range finders are employed by the artillery, but not by the infantry, the Americans contesting that at the ranges at which infantry are engaged it would be impossible to use a range finder when attacking, whilst, when defending, it is far more accurate, and often quicker, to pace the distance instead of using a range finder. On the other hand although the infantry and cavalry are unprovided with range finders their want is to a great extent made up by frequently exercising all ranks at judging distance; several practices in judging distance are done every month under company arrangements and all men are frequently instructed in observing the relative size of known objects at different distances. Every man that carries a rifle has instruction in judging distance so as to develop the quality of individual fire action, and not as in the British Army where, at present, only the officers and the non-commissioned officers are instructed in judging distance it being, apparently, supposed that it is quite immaterial whether the private soldier can judge the correct range as there is always an officer or non-commissioned officer near him to give the correct number of yards to the objective.

*Supply of ammunition.*—As far as the supply of ammunition in the field is concerned the Americans have made no arrangements whatever. Two hundred rounds per rifle are supposed to be with each company in the field, one hundred rounds carried by the man the other hundred carried in the company cart; but if the Captain of the company or the Colonel of the regiment would like to dispense with the full number of rounds carried in the cart there is, apparently, no reason why he should not do so.

It must be borne in mind that the company cart may be a large waggon drawn by either six or four mules and being covered by a white tarpaulin serves as a beautiful mark to the enemy and is therefore quite unable to remain anywhere near the firing line; in spite of this, no provision has been made to tell off parties to carry the ammunition from the cart to the firing line and no men are furnished with ammunition carrying bags, the Americans saying that there are always men in the firing line who will go back for more ammunition which they can carry up in their hats!



## TRANSPORT.

The Americans trust more to wheeled transport than to pack animals and are always fond of informing you that their four wheeled "escort waggon" is capable of going in nearly any places where troops can move at all; at the same time they admit that it is possible that sometimes it may be easier to use pack animals; they have therefore organised trains of pack mules which accompany their forces.

American transport (wheeled) in Peking consist of a train of four wheel transport waggons drawn by four mules averaging  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hands in height. The waggon weighs 1,550 pounds and is constructed of best hickory and steel; a heavier load than 3,000 pounds should not be placed on the four-mule waggon or more than 4,000 pounds on the six-mule waggon. The drivers of the waggons are non-enlisted men, specially chosen from their knowledge of driving and care of mules; they are paid when on service at the rate of forty (40) golden dollars per month and are found in food, but not clothes.

The following table gives some idea of what a company of infantry would carry in their waggons when on the line of march for ten days:—

	lbs.
Field rations 10 days, 100 men ... ..	3,858
Ammunition, 106 rounds per man ... ..	769
Officers' baggage and supplies ... ..	250
Tentage (7 conical wall) ... ..	854
Grain for animals, 10 days, 6 lbs., infantry 12 animals ...	720
Utensils for each company mess ... ..	350
Soldiers, kits, each 1 blanket, 1 poncho, 1 extra suit of under- garments and 1 shelter tent ... ..	1,761
Total ... ..	<u>8,562</u>

The above load would be suitable for either two six muled waggons or three four muled waggons.

The four muled waggons are driven as shown in photograph, the six muled waggons are driven by means of a jerk line.

The waggons are loaded in the following order:—

- Officers' baggage.
- Enlisted men's baggage.
- Ammunition.
- Rations.
- Hospital Stores.
- Tentage.

By the above arrangement the articles which the Americans consider will be needed first will be unloaded first.

Whilst on the subject of the waggon it may be as well to compare the American four wheeled vehicles with the English and Indian transport.

Without for one moment suggesting that a four wheeled waggon would be a good form of transport for the North-Western Frontier of India, still it is possible that a waggon of the American description might be of the greatest good in some other part of the Empire.

The American army waggon weighs 1,950 lbs.

" escort " " 1,550 "

The army waggon carries 4,000 lbs., the escort waggon 3,000. The harness (as shown in the photograph) is most simple and light, the traces steel chain



covered with leather, reserve links in case of breakage being carried in the waggon.

Now the English Army Transport weighs over one ton and a qr. (2,900 lbs.), the harness is expensive and heavy and the waggon carries no more than the American four muled waggon whilst the weight behind the train is considerably more.

Again compare an American four wheeled waggon with an Indian Army Transport cart as to the question of carrying capabilities.

1 waggon carries 3,000 lbs.

1 Indian Army Transport cart 800 lbs.

therefore nearly four two wheeled carts are required to take the load of one four wheeled cart, four men and eight mules being required for the Indian carts and only one man and four mules in case of the American cart.

In giving the above comparisons it must not be forgotten that the American driver is a highly trained man getting more pay than four non-trained Indian coolies would obtain for driving army transport carts; also the American mule is a very different animal than the Indian one.

Every Brigadier-General in the field is supplied with one "Dougherty waggon", *vide* photograph.

This waggon weighing 1,375 lbs. is horsed by four mules and is driven from the box; there is sitting down accommodation in the waggon for five in excess of the driver, whilst by lowering the backs of the seats, good lying down accommodation can be furnished for two. By means of leather blinds the whole of the waggon or just such an amount as the occupant may desire, can be shut in. In the photograph some of the blinds are shown rolled up others let down and secured by means of studs. In rear of the waggon there is a leather covered boot where a considerable amount of baggage can be carried.

The "Dougherty waggon" appears to satisfy a real want in our service: it is absolutely necessary that a general in command of a force, or portion of a force, should be spared as much physical labour as possible and that his comfort should be considered a great deal more than at present. Being constantly day after day, in the saddle for hours at a time becomes very trying to a man after a certain age; add to this the waiting about when the proposed camp is reached for the pack animals to come up with the tents, etc., all tells upon a man's fitness. All this is, to a great extent, obviated by means of the Dougherty waggon in which one can drive instead of riding, sleep in—protected from the heat or rain, and carry a certain amount of food, writing materials, etc., which can be got at, at any moment, without waiting for the arrival of the belated baggage train when, if anything is required, nearly every box is undone before the desired article is obtained.

A photograph is given of an ambulance waggon, its weight is about 1,400 lbs. and is drawn by either four or six mules. The ambulance is covered by waterproof sheeting which rolls up, as shown in plate; under the driver's seat there is a small water tank.

There are no special points about the ambulance and it is not spoken highly of by the officers in the medical service, there being a general idea that its construction is not good and that it is liable to be easily overturned.

The pack trains used by the Americans are organised in a very different way than our own in India. The mules are 15 to 16 hands in height and are all procured in the States.

To each drove of forty to sixty mules there are allotted four or five packers under a "boss". These men are non-enlisted, but serve on contract, they are very highly trained, do all the packing of the mules, the feeding and tending of the same, and prevent them from straying when on the line of march. When on the march the mules follow the bell mare which goes in front, by this means the whole drove can be easily looked after by a very few men. The disadvantages of the system are, 1st, as there are very few packers a long time is required for



the loading of the animals, 2nd, in case any of the trained packers are killed or become non effective from any cause there are not other men ready to take their place as a long training is required, 3rd, although the mules are in every way finer animals than the Indian ones still no heavier load is placed on their backs, the ordinary load for an American mule being only 150 lbs.

It may be added in favour of the American system that in addition to the other advantages pointed out above, the almost complete absence of sore backs must not be overlooked.

Although in the "Manual for Quartermasters" it is laid down most distinctly what the allotment of transport is to the different Head-quarters, units, etc., still it is to be doubted whether in actual practise it does not often happen that owing to paucity of transport the orders on the question of allotment are not carried out. I have heard medical officers state that the transports which should have been handed over to the hospitals in Cuba were taken for what appeared a more pressing want, with the result that tons of medical stores lay rotting on the sea shore, whilst the men on the advance were dying or being invalided in hundreds for the want of these very stores.

At Peking there is ample transport for the American garrison of some 1,400 men, but this does not prove that in case of America being suddenly called upon to face a large and serious war whether there would not be the same break down as so often happens when the British attempt to make war. I am inclined to think that the confusion would be the same and might even last longer.

In addition to the ambulance as described above the Americans use a stretcher for the collection of the sick and wounded. The stretcher is shown in photograph VII, one view of it folded up and the other of the bottom side open, both stretchers leaning against the pillar behind the bed. These stretchers are well made and can be carried by two men, but they do not appear to be so practicable as our blanket stretcher, which is lighter, quite as durable, cheaper, and easier mended if damaged.

One litter or stretcher is the number laid down to be carried by each company, but, as a rule, two are carried: in addition to these extra stretchers are in charge of the Ambulance Company.

The question of the collection of the wounded has apparently not been at all well worked out amongst the Americans. They only have the four wheeled ambulance cart and the hand litter. The ambulance cart cannot possibly keep close up to the fighting line owing to the difficulties of movement over country and the chances that the ambulance runs of being hit. This leaves only the litter bearers to do all the work of collecting and carrying back the wounded. The number of litters is wholly insufficient to do the work and there are not the men told off even to carry the litters that exist. In case of any serious fighting the whole of the system or rather want of system, for the collection of the wounded

\* No copy available original sent to Intelligence Division, War Office.

would break down and a scene of confusion and misery would result. I attach\* "The Manual for the Medical Department" to my report. It will be seen from page 131, paragraph 294, that I have not over stated my case in saying that preparations made for the collection of wounded on the battlefield are wholly inadequate.

## DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

### TRANSPORT.

Photo. I—

*American escort waggon.*—Civilian driver serving on contract, not clothed by State, not wearing uniform. Four American mules. Light harness, traces steel covered with leather.

Waggon includes a feed box, 6 waggon bows, ridge pole, 1 double and 2 single trees, axle wrench, tar pot, etc., ring bolt, 2 extra nuts for axle, a lead bar with stretcher chains and single trees attached and a brake, axe, spade, shovel.



From the photograph it can be seen that the waggon is difficult to turn on a small circle. Although the waggon is without springs, a certain amount of comfort has been given to the driver by mounting his seat on springs, this is hardly shown in photograph.

Photo. II—

(a) *Ambulance waggon*.—Driver civilian serving under same conditions as driver of escort waggon. Mules and harness very similar to those employed in escort waggon. Waggon on springs. Water tank under driver's seat, in new pattern a place for the driver's kit under seat. Canvas cover to ambulance; sides rolling up and down.

(b) *Dougherty waggon*.—Mules and harness same as in (a). Back of driver's seat lets down and forms a couch inside of waggon. On back of waggon can be seen a leather boot for general's baggage.

#### *Water carts (or their substitute).*

No water-carts accompany a regiment on the line of march, the men of the regiment relying altogether on their water-bottles or on water they can get on the march. With a brigade there is generally attached one large barrel water-cart capable of carrying 1,000 gallons, the water in the cart being for the use of the troops on their arrival in camp. The large water-cart is also used for the distribution of good water to the different units of a brigade when stationed in camp.

On the line of march each company is now served out with a pump filter, by the use of which it is hoped good drinking water may be supplied to the men. Under ordinary circumstances when the water is not too thick and muddy there appears to be no reason why the plan should not be a success; but on the march to Peking, on account of the turbid nature of the Peiho river water, it was found that the filters were practically useless, owing to the rapidity with which they choked.

In camp and permanent barracks no expense is spared in procuring good drinking water for the troops, every drop of which, when possible, being distilled.

At the Temple of Agriculture, Peking, where there are some 1,200 men quartered, there are two separate distilling plants, each plant distilling some 600 gallons of water a day. Photograph VIII shows the interior of one of the sheds containing the plant. At the end of the room can be seen the distilling plant—the distilled water being carried out of the building by means of a pipe from whence the water is drawn off direct into one of the water carts mentioned above and so distributed to the troops.

In the foreground of the photograph one sees a large earthenware bowl (Chinese make) containing many gallons of water; into this bowl is passed a pipe, coming from the engine of the distiller, through which a jet of steam can be passed so as to raise the water therein to any temperature desired, this water is then drawn off and used by the officers or men for hot baths. A row of cubicles is shown on each side of the shed each cubicle containing a wooden Chinese bath, those on the left being for officers and those on the right being set apart for the men.

The whole of the distilling apparatus and the arrangements for hot baths, etc., are under the superintendence of a Civilian Engineer with Chinese subordinates.

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#### CAMPING EQUIPMENT.

The two patterns of tents used in the American Army are best shown in photographs III and IV. Photographs III shows a portion of the IXth Infantry encamped in the Temple of Agriculture, Peking. The tents of a conical shape are single fly and capable of holding six to eight men with camp bedsteads, or about sixteen men when bedsteads are not employed.



There is considerable more room inside the American conical tent than there is inside a 160 lb G. S. tent, another point in favour of the former being that it weighs some thirty eight lbs. less, which, allowing sixteen men per tent on service, would permit of rather more than two pounds extra kit being taken for each man.

The tents shown in photograph IV are ordinary wall tents and are used by officers, the same pattern, but larger, are used as hospital tents and have a double fly.

The American Army frequently encamp for long periods in countries where the cold of winter is very severe, it has therefore been found necessary to supply each tent with a stove.

The stove used by the Americans consist of a single sheet iron cone, the apex of the cone being left open the flue pipe joining on to the apex. When wood is burnt the cone is simply placed on the ground of the tent (there is no bottom to the cone) and a fire is made inside by means of a door in the side of the cone; the flue goes straight up through the top of the tent being close to the tent pole—where the flue goes through the top of the tent there is a small piece of tin to protect the canvas.

If coal is used in one of the conical stoves it has been found necessary to build a small platform with a flue on which the iron cone is placed, by this means a draught is got under the stove and up through the coal. These conical stoves are a most excellent invention, they are light and cheap, pack easily one inside the other, give out great heat as the metal becomes very soon nearly red hot and they are easily lighted. Their drawbacks are that the metal being very thin they are liable after a time to burn through, and also they may keep the tents too hot unless ventilation is carefully looked to. In photograph VII there are shown examples of American folding camp furniture. This photograph was taken of furniture actually used in hospitals but the pattern is exactly the same as that used by other departments. The gold medal camp bedstead is shown open and folded up; in tropical climates each man is furnished with one of these bedsteads in camp—they are light, durable and cheap. The chairs are used in hospitals and offices as likewise are the tables. The long folding table is an excellent piece of furniture its only drawback being its weight; having a hinge in the centre it can be packed away in a very small space and when open it makes an excellent strong table being able to stand any weight. These tables are used for the different messes.

On service the different offices carry field desks which are the right size and weight to be placed on mules—two being the load for one mule. An illustration of one of these desks is given in photograph XIII, they contain the following articles, the forms, etc., being different for the different departments:—

Army Regulations, Quartermaster's manual, telegram book, letter-press book and brush, transportation requests, railroad guide, mucilage, envelopes, rubber eraser, pins, tape, blank forms, blank books, important orders and decisions, ink, pens, penholders and pencils, sealing wax, paper, ink eraser.

The several offices are very well found in type writers, etc., most worthy of notice being the copying machines which produce, with practically no extra work or time, many instead of only one copy of typewritten matter.

#### COMMISSARIAT.

In dealing with the above subject it must be remembered that, in the American Army, the question of commissariat stores is kept quite separate from that of Quartermaster's stores; the Commissariat in other words only deals with the supply of food to the troops whether in the field on active service, or during peace time in barracks or camp.

The arrangements made as to supply of stores to the troops quartered during the winter 1900-1901 in Peking apparently could not be surpassed, every endeavour having been made to feed the men as well, and as plentifully, as if the same force had been quartered in America.



From the attached list it can be seen what the American soldiers' ration consists of, and one cannot fail to be struck by the great change of diet that this list allows. With the exception of the bread and fresh meat ration, an issue is made every 10 days to the company of the total amount that the men of the company are entitled to, if, however, the full amount of any particular part of the ration is not required, that amount is not drawn and Government credits the company monthly with the value of the supplies underdrawn, the company crediting the grocery book with the same.

All the rations are handed over to the company cooks. There are two men in each company who are enlisted as cooks and who are never trained as soldiers but are simply responsible for the cooking of the food for the company, they are assisted by one man drawn from the company who is changed every three months. Each section has one orderly man told off daily who sees to the cleaning of the room, drawing the meals from the cookhouse, and generally performs the same work as an orderly man in the British service. The cook houses are very well found as to cooking implements. I was told that in Amercia the ranges in the different company kitchens were of the very latest pattern. On service the American Army use two kinds of stoves, one a light field stove, weighing some 150 lbs., the other, which is used in camp, a heavier iron one weighing about 400 lbs. The latter stove is of rectangular form raised off the ground only burning wood, a light iron tubing taking off the smoke. The stove consists of grate and one large oven in which is carried the four square receptacles for boiling water, baking dishes, knives, and other culinary utensils. In addition to the cooking of dinners for a company of over 100 men, excellent bread can be baked in the oven.

There are three solid meals supplied to the men during the day ; breakfast at 7 A.M., consisting of meat, bread, possibly some kind of fruit and coffee ; dinner at 12, the chief meal of the day, with soup, meat, several kinds of vegetables and pudding ; and supper at 5 with either bacon, cold meat, dried or tinned fish, bread, coffee, etc. It must be remembered that not only is the actual food supplied to the American Army of the very best description and the amount ample, but also owing to the system of having trained cooks the meals are well cooked and served, and also from the rations being drawn in large quantities, with a little arrangement, change can be maintained in the diet. The men of the company have their meals in a separate room to that in which they sleep. At Peking the men slept in tents the meals being taken in a separate mat shed heated by a stove, tables and benches being fixed up. Each company having a separate cook house (also built of match matting) and a separate dining hut. In addition to the ordinary ration supplied by Government the men have means of still improving their food without putting their hands in their pockets.

I have spoken above of the company ration fund ; this fund is kept up, 1st, by means of selling the rations not required, as mentioned before, and 2nd, by the distribution of the canteen profits. Outside the United States apparently it is not the custom to establish canteens, but, in the States itself in each town where a regiment may be quartered a station canteen is formed for the use of the men where alcoholic drinks are supplied at a cheap rate, and games such as billiards, etc., may be indulged in. Each month the total profits made by each canteen is divided up amongst the men who have used the canteen, the amounts so distributed not going to the individual man but to the company messing fund. The company messing funds amassed in the above two ways are sometimes very large. I was told that one squadron in the 6th Cavalry had a credit of some £250. The arrangements made in the American Army as to what would answer to our coffee shop are in every way as good as those made for the supply of the actual rations. The Commissariat Department is responsible for the coffee shop supplies, as much as it is for the ration supply, the two branches being practically united the ration being supplied from the latter on payment. A list of articles supplied in the coffee shop in Peking is attached, and from the price of each article it will be well understood that it is no vain boast of the American soldier when he says that he can buy any luxury at his coffee shop for as cheap a rate as he could purchase the same article in America. This is



possible as his Government defrays all cost of transit or any loss that may occur. When sufficient transport is available all stores, either Government ration stores or Government coffee shop stores are forwarded up with the troops; when transport is short the ration stores takes precedence. In the case of the advance to Peking coffee shop stores had arrived in Peking a few days after the arrival of the troops. As all stores are forwarded in Government carts, under proper escort, very little loss takes place, but it must be clearly understood that apparently the keynote of the whole of the success of the American Commissariat is that the department is not undermanned and that the employés are exceedingly well remunerated. With reference to the above I do not consider that it will be out of place to give a few examples of the salaries given to men employed in the American Commissariat Department. At Peking, with a garrison of some 1,400 Americans, two civilian clerks were employed by the Commissariat Department, one with a salary of £30 a month, the other £25. Civilian workmen were receiving £9 a month and all found. Commissariat Sergeants, one Sergeant per 1,000 men, £14 per month and all found. I was told by the officer in charge of the department that in his experience he had never known a case of dishonesty amongst his subordinates; neither could anything exceed the zeal shewn in their work and the excellent results obtained.

Not only do the men make great use of the coffee shop but the officers deal with the same for all stores; the officers being allowed credit but not the men. In case of the supply of stores running low the men are not allowed to buy but the officers have always a right of purchase. On the march and in the field officers' messes are not the rule but officers of each company mess together.

In photograph XII which represents the interior of a hospital special kitchen the ordinary company stove can be seen, one of these stoves being allowed to every 100 men; inside the stoves when on the march are stowed the boilers, kettles, etc., etc.

I have spoken above of the possibility of making excellent bread in these stoves but it is only right to say that the American troops were not supplied with fresh bread until a long time after their arrival in Peking, the men were going about buying bread at an exorbitant rate, one half dollar per loaf, from any one who had bread to sell.

When once the Americans settled down they started a first rate station bakery under trained men.

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#### TABLE OF RATIONS.

##### *Rations for 10 days.*

- 3 days, 12 ozs. of bacon.
- 1 day, 16 ozs. of tinned fish.
- 1 day, 12 ozs. of tinned meat.
- 5 days, 20 ozs. of fresh meat.

The tinned meat consists of corned beef, beef stew or corned beef hashed.

It is usual to give more than five days out of the ten for fresh meat, but in Peking the quality of the beef supplied was not considered as good as it might have been, whilst the quality of the American bacon was excellent.

A man is allowed eighteen ozs. of flour a day. In barracks this flour is made up in the bakery, the man being supplied with a loaf weighing 18 ozs., the difference of the weight of flour required to make an 18 oz. loaf and of the 18 ozs. of flour allowed which is about 33 per cent. of the whole is taken by Government to defray baking expenses. Each company has an oven and when detached, bake their own bread. Biscuits may be supplied in lieu of bread; the American ration biscuit running about 16 to the pound of a very good quality.



## VEGETABLES.

Beans	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ ozs. daily.
or in lieu—					ozs.
Peas	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Rice	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Hominy	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
in addition—					
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Onions	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
or in lieu—					
Tinned potatoes	...	...	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

## COFFEE AND SUGAR.

Coffee green	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
or in lieu—					
Coffee roasted	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ or
Tea	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{8}{16}$
in addition—					
Sugar	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{2}{3}$

Tea is never drunk by American soldiers.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of dried fruit consisting of prunes, apples, peaches, apricots are allowed to 100 men daily.

Vinegar daily	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{8}{16}$ gill.
Salt	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{4}{16}$ oz.
Pepper	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz.
Soap	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{6}{16}$ oz.
Candles	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{6}{16}$ when lights are not supplied.

The fresh potatoes given to the troops in Peking were all imported from America in boxes, each potatoe being wrapped in paper to prevent damage to the next one. All potatoes, onions, and soda water were kept in an underground store to prevent the bad effects of frost.

## FORAGE.

The forage ration for a horse is 14 lbs. of hay and 12 lbs. of oats, corn or barley.

Ration for a mule 14 lbs. of hay and 9 lbs. of oats, corn or barley. When grazing is practicable or when little labour is required, Commanding Officers will order a judicious reduction of the forage ration.

One hundred pounds of straw per month is allowed for bedding to each horse or mule in public service. At posts where straw is not furnished hay will be issued and used for bedding. In the field all animals are fed night and morning, the bulk of the food being given at night. Animals are watered before feeding.

## EQUIPMENT AND DRESS.

*Infantry and cavalry.*

In treating on the above subject of equipment and dress both in the cavalry and infantry I have attempted either to get photographs illustrating any peculi-



articles of the American turn out or have when possible obtained the several articles used by the Americans which will be forwarded with the report.

In the infantry and cavalry the head-dress, leggings, boots, winter gloves, underclothing, etc., are identically the same, whilst there is very little difference in the remainder of the dress. The head-dress (summer) is a light felt slouch hat, very good and suitable for any but the hottest climates, but not nearly enough protection for the head in India. The cavalry have a leather gauntlet, excellent, cheap, durable, and well made. Leggings universal pattern for cavalry and infantry, smart looking, cheap and easily put on, but still do not compare with the puttee. Only the officers in the mounted branches now wear long boots. The boot worn by the men is of the ordinary ankle pattern. The great-coat is worn short, the bottom of the coat just covering the top of the gaiter. The infantry carry a cape the same as the cavalry but not when in marching order. To mounted men on guard duty and teamsters driving teams a long thick brown canvas great coat is issued which completely covers the body and legs and takes the place of our "watch coat".

The uniform is blue, a different coloured stripe down the trousers indicating in the case of officers' uniform to what branch he may belong. The Americans have adopted khaki, but they prefer to march and fight in hot weather without the coat on, and as they wear a blue shirt they become very visible at long distances.

When on the march in a hot country the American soldier appears overloaded. The ammunition is carried in a webbed belt around the waist, 100 rounds infantry rifle ammunition, 100 rounds rifle and 12 rounds revolver for cavalry, 50 extra rounds are carried in the haversack if an action is expected. Over the left shoulder is carried one waterproof sheet and one blanket inside which is wrapped up an extra change of underclothing. In the haversack, whose slings cross over the right shoulder, is carried the soldiers' small kit, knife, fork, spoon, razor, etc., plus reserve food supply and, as mentioned above, extra ammunition; supported by straps from the left shoulder is the water bottle. A tin can and a first emergency dressing is attached to the back of the waistbelt. Although the Americans themselves state that the web belt which carries the ammunition does not gall the men, still they admit that it has its disadvantages, amongst others it is very hot and having been once wet and then dried again, it allows the cartridges to fall out very easily. As to the question of carrying the blanket, etc., on the person, if one is to judge by what was seen on the march up to Peking for the relief of the Legations the system would appear to be an absolute failure. The weather was very trying to all troops-American, European and British feeling the heat to a great extent, but if any, the Americans feeling it the most. The number of American stragglers one saw on the road was enormous, but what was still more noticeable all along the side of the tract the ground was dotted over with American blankets which had been thrown away by the troops. (These kits were in the evening collected by gangs of Chinese coolies who followed behind the troops; would it not have been better to have formed them into a coolie corps and always have allowed them the honour of carrying the kits). Although the Americans have undoubtedly gone far into the question of equipment and clothing suitable for a campaign, still many of their officers are ready to admit that they still have a good deal to learn from the British who have had many years experience in hot climates and have lightened the load to be carried by the soldier as far as it was capable of being done.

The cavalry is armed with a magazine small bore carbine the same calibre and mechanism as the rifle supplied to the infantry, they are also furnished with a sword (slightly curved) and a revolver. The revolver is of a pattern closely resembling our Webley. The method of carrying the carbine, sword and revolver is shown in the photograph and needs no further comment except that there appears to be no particular advantage in the method employed, the Americans themselves preferring our bucket for the carbine to their arrangement.

A specimen of the cavalry saddle, or rather universal saddle, is forwarded with the report; the method of girthing is said to prevent any chance of the saddle shifting, the saddle is light and made of good leather, it is also claimed for it



that with ordinary care there is practically no chance of the horse getting a sore back. In photograph (I) there will be seen a long leather strap attached to the bridle and hooked on to the saddle close to the handle of the sword; this strap is used for picketing the animal which, when possible, is done in the following manner. Two large poles are driven into the ground at a convenient distance apart, two trees being used in place of the poles when possible, a long picketing rope connects the two poles about the height of the horses shoulder, and to this rope the horses are attached by means of the strap mentioned above, care being taken that there is sufficient length of strap to allow the horses to lie down.

In photograph (II) a small strap may be detected attached to the bridle, this strap, some two feet long with a swivel at the end, is used for connecting up horses when the troopers are dismounted for firing.

The amount carried by the cavalry soldier does not exceed that carried by the infantry man, this appears to be far sounder than our practice of loading up the cavalry horse with all possible impedimenta; why do our cavalry carry an extra pair of boots with them whilst the infantry who presumably have to do more walking must do without the extra pair.

Neither infantry or cavalry are supplied with any aluminium vessels in the American army.

Although in actual practice the American soldier is generally over loaded, still if his regulations were carried out this would not be the case, as a considerable quantity of the kit now carried by the men should be taken in the company waggon, each soldier being allowed about 16½ lbs. of kit made up as follows—1 blanket, 1 poncho, 1 extra suit of undergarments, 1 piece of shelter tent.

The American blue flannel shirt is very good and looks smart when worn without the coat.

The cloth of which the coat and trousers are made appears to be good but the clothes are too tight for hard work, the coat particularly being very tight and very short.

All remarks about the infantry and cavalry clothing applies equally to the artillery.

The following is a list of the equipment forwarded with the report.\*

#### EQUIPMENT OF INFANTRY SOLDIER.

Blanket bag (knapsack).

Pair blanket bag shoulder straps.

Pair blanket bag coat straps.

Steel bayonet scabbard.

Cartridge belt, infantry.

Canteen.

Gun sling.

Haversack.

Canteen haversack straps.

Meat can.

Tin cup.

Knife.

Fork.

Spoon.

\* To Intelligence Division. War Office.



## EQUIPMENT, CAVALRY SOLDIER.

Pistol holster for cal 38 or cal 45 revolver.

Cartridge belt cavalry.

Sabre attachment.

Sabre knot.

Do. straps.

Canteen.

Canteen strap, cavalry.

Meat tin.

Tin cup, knife, fork, spoon.

## HORSE EQUIPMENT.

Saddle, L. C. complete.

Carbine scabbard and straps.

Sabre straps attached to saddle.

Pair saddle bags.

Saddle blanket, cavalry.

Surcingle, cavalry.

Curb, bridle, complete.

Watering bridle.

Halter headstall.

Halter strap.

Lariat.

Lariat strap.

Link.

Picket pin.

Nose bag.

Horse brush.

Curry comb.

Horse cover blanket, lined (for use in winter only).

## ARTILLERY HARNESS.

Set of artillery harness for I wheel horse.

## DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.\*

Photographs III (a) and III (b) represent infantry in marching order winter dress.

On the left is the sergeant, chevrons on both arms, the other three men are privates. All the men are wearing great coats, winter fur hats and gloves.

The mode of doing up the canvas gaiter can be easily seen.

The roll over the left arm contains waterproof sheet, one blanket and change of underclothing. The large canvas haversack, contain all the small kit, extra rations, ammunition, etc.

In summer the infantry soldier wears the same head dress as is worn by the cavalry soldier in Photo I and khaki takes the place of his blue cloth clothing.

Photographs I, II and III (b) are all of cavalry soldiers.

\* Only one set of Photographs received which is retained in the Intelligence Branch, Simla.



Photo. I, cavalry soldier summer hat and gauntlets, rope shown, also method of carrying sabre.

Photo. II, winter dress with canvas watch coat. Stirrup covers against snow linking strap for dismounted work shown, also method of carrying carbine.

Photograph II (b) dismounted trooper, method of carrying revolver and revolver ammunition shown, also trough for feeding magazine on left of carbine.

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#### SIGNALLING ARRANGEMENTS.

The signalling arrangements in the American army are carried on by means of a corps of signallers who in addition to performing the work allotted to our signallers have carried out all the duties of our telegraph units.

Visual signalling is not practised to any great extent although the whole corps are taught the flag, lamp and helio; it is hoped to be always able to get communication between corps, detachments or pickets by means of the electric wire. It is not difficult to see how the above state of affairs has come to pass. The last two campaigns carried out by the Americans have taken place in countries covered with a thick and luxuriant vegetation, rendering visual signalling almost impossible, hence the Americans have convinced themselves that the electric line is the only means of signalling to be used in the field and it will not be until they have to campaign in a country suitable for visual signalling that they will discover their mistake.

The American signalling corps as present constituted, is absolutely inadequate to carry out the duties of visual signalling if called on to do so as by taking every man of the corps the proportion of signallers to infantry is only 6 in 1,000.

It should be added that some men in each infantry battalion are supposed to be taught signalling, but of this there is a certain doubt.

Only one officer of the signalling corps accompanied the American force of some 3,000 men, who assisted in the relief of the Legations, the whole of the telegraph as well as signalling arrangements being under this one officer. The one sergeant of the corps who was present was employed in addition to his other duties in doing the work of the photo. section and taking photographs on the way to Peking.

The Marconi apparatus at present is not employed by the Americans in China.

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#### PONTOONS AND BALLOONS.

The Americans have neither pontoons or balloons with them in China, although their home army is equipped with both. Balloons were employed by the Americans when fighting against the Spaniards and from the experience gained at that time a very poor idea of the utility of balloons has been formed. At Santiago de Cuba a balloon was sent up by the Americans in order to discover the position of the Spanish forces, instead of doing this the ascension of the balloon had the effect of showing the Spaniards exactly where the Americans were located, with the result that, acting on the information obtained in the above manner, they vigorously attacked the Americans who suffered severe loss.

Since the above incident occurred American officers have looked on balloons in war as a very doubtful blessing to the side which employs them.

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#### PHYSIQUE AND DISCIPLINE.

The ranks of the American regiments serving abroad are for the most part fitted with mature men, it being rather a rare occurrence to see a very young man with the colours. Although the American soldiers can in no way be called young, some of them appearing to be quite old men, still they do not stand a campaign in tropical or semi-tropical countries as well as our own men. Usually the American is slighter built than our men, possibly taller but not as big a chest measurement. Apparently the American has a great distaste for exercise it being a very rare thing to see one walking out, and they do not appear to take any interest in



games. Possibly the soldier is too well fed so that when it is necessary to give him simply campaigning diet, he goes sick quicker than a man who has been living on less luxuries than he has. The regiments that came from the Philippines suffered very much from fever and felt the heat very much on the march to Peking, the men falling out in shoals, possibly this may to a great extent have been due to the overloading of the men as mentioned before.

Discipline is well maintained in the American Army, although it would strike a German or English officer as being very different to what they are used to in their respective services.

The private soldier insists on his rights as a citizen of the United States, and lets his officers know that he intends to have them without in any way being insubordinate. During the whole stay of the allied forces in China no British officer, as far as one can discover, has been treated with anything but the most scrupulous respect and the utmost reverence by the Non-Commissioned Officers and privates of the American army, the way in which the Americans have saluted our officers being most noticeable. The worst crime in the American Army appears to be drunkenness, which is very common amongst the rank and file, they have, however, no canteen inside their barracks so have to come outside for their liquor when, if the man should be overcome, his state is patent to all, not being able to conceal himself in barracks from the view of the public at large.

Up to quite recently the American Army which is very well paid, consisted of only some 25,000 men, it was therefore fairly easy to choose and pick one's men, and at the same time punish very heavily men who may have committed themselves when serving in the ranks. Such crimes as desertion or fraudulent enlistment are very severely dealt with, imprisonment for five years and dismissal from the service being a common sentence. The French system of identification is used with all recruits, duplicate identification cards being kept at Washington and with corps in which the man may have enlisted.

March discipline is not good in the American regiments I saw. When at drill there is a great deal of talking amongst the rank and file, and officers do not confine themselves to simply the words of command.

We have not very much to learn from the American Army in the question of discipline except to copy them in their punctilious habit of saluting and in their courteous behaviour towards officers of nationality not their own.

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#### MEDICAL.

The organisation of the personnel of the officers of the Medical Department of the United States Army has not been found capable of bearing the strain of the Spanish and Chinese wars without calling in the help of civilian practitioners, who serve on a contract at a given rate of pay without any hope of increase, the rate being some £360 a year (three hundred and sixty pounds). The above volunteers have not appeared in all cases to be very satisfactory, as although frequently some keen clever young man accepts the contract, with an idea of putting in a few months service, still it often happens that some middle aged man, who has been a failure as a civilian doctor, enters the army as a volunteer, and does a considerable amount of harm before he is turned out for incompetency or other reasons.

The result of the system of having the medical department under officered in peace time is that at the present moment the doctor who is in charge of the largest United States hospital in China, is a young man of some 30 years of age, who entered the service two years ago as a volunteer, and has since regularly enlisted—the position that this officer holds should be held by a Major, but there are neither Captains or Majors available. The Field arrangements of the American Medical Department appear to leave a good deal to be desired, a fact which several of their own officers are themselves ready to admit. The cause of the field hospitals being not all that they should be comes from attempting more than could possibly be expected with the limited amount of transport that is generally to hand, and although by regulation a certain amount of transport should be handed over to the Medical Department, still it happens that this transport



may be withheld from them and given to some other department, which apparently at the time is more in want of it. On the march to Peking nothing in the shape of a field hospital was used by the Americans, their regimental hospitals which have accommodation for 25 men never appeared to be up with the troops, the whole of the medical equipment which was available being a portion of the regimental equipment which each regiment carried on the light waggon served out to them, and which for the most part would have been quite unsuitable for pack transport. If the medical arrangements for the troops at the head of the advance are faulty, the same cannot be said of the provision made for the base hospitals and undoubtedly with the experience that the Americans are now gaining they will shortly have the organisation of the transport for the regimental field and base hospitals as perfect as the kit for these hospitals is at the present time. As far as possible untrained men are not used as ward orderlies, and for the duties about the hospitals, all work being performed by the men of the medical corps who are highly trained and receive higher pay than the men of the same rank in the line. Lady nurses are now allowed in military hospitals, they serve on contract which may at any time be annulled, their pay £6 per month with food, lodging and washing; there are four female nurses in Peking. One female nurse has the sole control of the cooking arrangements for the serious cases, while there should be another female nurse for each ward of some 25 men.

The equipment of the hospitals is of the best and most complete description, no money having been spared in order to arrive as near as possible to perfection; amongst other things which are particularly noticeable I should like to mention the following:—

1. In hospitals established in southern regions an ice machine is allowed by Government; The machine supplies ice to all patients free whilst it pays all working expenses by the sale of ice to the officers and men of the command stationed in the same place as the hospital.

Great importance is attached to this ice machine, as it is believed that often disease is caused by men consuming ice which has been made with bad water, whilst by the system of using filtered water in a hospital the ice can be depended on as good.

2. Both the medical and surgical chests carried with corps on the march appear to be excellent. There are two medical and two surgical chests supplied to each regiment, those of each kind marked number one being the most necessary.

A pair of chests can be carried on a mule and are in fact suitable for mule transport. The drawers of both the surgical and medical chests appear to be too full and as the chests are now made of heavy wood with brass corners it might be better to adopt a lighter material for the case and so increase the size without adding to the weight. A list of contents is attached. In addition to the regimental chests there is also a combined medical and surgical chest for detachments of about one company.

3. For the use of base hospitals and sometimes of field hospitals, there is a mess chest allowed. This chest which in spite of not being very large is a considerable weight, scaling some three hundredweight, contains the complete mess outfit for 100 men. Inside the case there is a place where each article can be packed the whole fitting in most neatly. With the company stove which has already been described and a mess chest, both the cooking and mess gear for 100 men can be carried in a very small space, the same insuring great comfort and well cooked food for the patients.

4. All hospitals are supplied with portable furniture which packs up in a small space and is at the same fairly light. A list of furniture attached.

5. Each man of the hospital corps carries a hospital corps pouch—list of contents attached. The medical officer's orderly carries rather a superior pouch.

6. As in the other departments of the army the medical branch is supplied with excellent field desks.



In conclusion it may be stated that the American Medical Department has a most indifferent organisation for the field, no good arrangements are made to supply extra food to patients in hospital at or near the front; their ambulances are not of good description and their supply of medical officers bearing a commission, limited. On the other hand there is an excellent staff of Non-Commissioned Officers and men for the work of the hospitals and as stretcher bearers in the field. All kit used in the hospitals is of first quality, there is a plentiful supply of medicines, particularly of tabloids, and their cooking and messing arrangements are excellent.

The contents of medical chests I and II will be found in paras. 265 and 266 Manual for Medical Department; surgical chest I and II in paras. 279 and 280 of the same work. For contents of field desk see para. 259. Sets of folding furniture para. 260. commode chest para. 258.

In photograph VII we see the American folding hospital furniture, with the exception of the bed, a better description being supplied to hospitals.

In photograph XIII from left to right we have, medical and surgical chests I and II paras. 265, 266, 278 and 280, Manual Medical Department.

Field Hospital Mess chest equipped with cutlery, agate ware, extra cooking utensils, etc. not carried in cooking stove the whole equipped for 100 men.

To the right, on floor, detachment Medical and Surgical chest and above that, Medical Field Desk.

Photograph XII gives the interior of hospital kitchen for special cases and shows company stove, Arnold's Sterilizer, etc.

					Pay. (Officers).
					£
Lieutenant-General	...	...	...	...	2,200
Major-General	...	...	...	...	1,500
Brigadier-General	...	...	...	...	1,100
Colonel	...	...	...	...	700
Major	...	...	...	...	500
Captain, mounted	...	...	...	...	400
„ unmounted	...	...	...	...	360
Regimental Adjutant (Captain Mounted)	...	...	...	...	400
„ Quarter Master (Captain Mounted)	...	...	...	...	400
Battalion and Squadron Adjutant	...	...	...	...	360
1st Lieutenant, mounted	...	...	...	...	320
„ unmounted	...	...	...	...	300
2nd Lieutenant mounted...	...	...	...	...	300
„ unmounted	...	...	...	...	280

From Colonel downwards there are the following increases in pay after 5 years' service in rank 10 per cent., after 10 years 20 per cent., after 15 years, 30 per cent., after 20 years 40 per cent.

The following are allowed free to officers :—

Quarters, fuel, light, forage for chargers, stationery for offices (company stationery included) tentage, camp equipment, transport, and all cost of journeys on duty.

Officers may use a Government horse instead of buying a charger; there is no charge for this.



In case of an officer taking lodging allowance instead of living in barracks £ 2-8-0 is paid for each room to which an officer may be entitled per month:—

			Per month.		
			Rooms.	£	s. d.
Lieutenant or Major-General	...	...	5	12	0 0
Brigadier-General or Colonel	...	...	4	9	12 0
Lieutenant-Colonel or Major	...	...	3	7	4 0
Captain or Chaplain	...	...	2	4	16 0
Lieutenant	...	...	1	2	8 0

The following is the scale of baggage transported at public expense, including mess chests and personal baggage (not tents) upon change of station or in the field—

			In the field.	Changing station.
Major-General	...	...	1,000	3,500
Brigadier-General	...	...	700	2,800
Field Officer	...	...	500	2,400
Captain	...	...	200	2,000
1st Lieutenant	...	...	150	1,700
2nd Lieutenant	...	...	150	1,500

The above order does not affect quantity of personal effects to be transported at public expense between stations in the United States.

The average strength of each cavalry regiment in the United States Army is 47 Officers and 1,394 Non-Commissioned Officers and men. Average strength of Infantry regiment, 47 Officers, 1,200 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

			Pay (men).					After five years continuous service the monthly pay for the next five years is two dollars a month more than in the fifth year of service.
			Years.					
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	
			£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
Cook (Engineer)	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 4	4 8	4 12	
„ (Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry)			3 12	3 12	3 16	4 0	4 4	
Private (Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry) :—								
Private, 2nd Class Engineer, Ordnance.			2 12	2 12	2 16	3 0	3 4	
Musician	...	...						
Trumpeter	...	...						
Wagoner—Cavalry	...	...	2 16	2 16	3 0	3 4	3 8	
Corporal—Farrier, Saddler	...	...	3 0	3 0	3 4	3 8	3 12	
Sergeant—Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry.			3 12	3 12	3 16	4 0	4 4	
1st Sergeant Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry.			5 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 12	
Quartermaster Sergeants, Artillery Cavalry, Infantry.			3 12	3 12	3 16	4 0	4 4	

Twenty per cent. increase on pay proper of all enlisted men is allowed in time of war.

Clothing allowance on enlistment and every six months afterwards. Clothing accounts will be settled six months after date of enlistment and thereafter on June 30 and December 31 of each year. Balances found due United States to be charged to the soldier on muster rolls of those dates; balances due to the soldier to be carried forward on company books and credited to his current clothing account, any balance remaining due to him at discharge to be credited on final statements.

### TACTICS.

Apparently the tactical teaching in the American Army has not altered much since the time of the war between North and South and there is very little that we can learn from them.



Their infantry drill and teaching is far behind our own, whilst their cavalry is used more as mounted infantry than as cavalry proper, the cavalry carbine being sighted up to 100 yards greater range than the infantry rifle. Even when the cavalry executes a charge they trust more to the revolver with which they are armed than to the sword which they also carry. The infantry carry out a most thorough course of musketry, each recruit firing 600 rounds, and each trained soldier fires during the year, not at one time in the year, as many rounds as are allowed for our trained soldiers annual course. The musketry course in the American Army includes both individual and volley firing and the targets are made of a greater lateral breadth than ours, the test being one rather of elevation than direction.

The infantry soldier carries no kind of entrenching tool on his person neither is provision made for having any entrenching implements up near the front line, it may be said without exaggeration that the American Army of the present day expects to cover itself against modern artillery and infantry fire by shelter trenches constructed with the help of their bayonets and mess tins.

Outpost and reconnaissance have apparently received no special attention in America, the general principles laid down for both being very similar to what is laid down with us, the only difference being that the Americans never practice them whilst we sometimes do.

The attack formation differs from ours in so far that the local command is, more or less, lateral instead of from front to rear, but the campaigns in Cuba and the Philippines have so much modified the form of attack as laid down in the drill book, that now it is almost impossible to find two American officers agree with what should be done.

There is nothing particular to remark on the subject of code telegram system of issuing orders, censorship, or field intelligence.

Attention is drawn to the American Army List in which by means of the "Lineal rank of officers" any officers relative position in the branch to which he belongs can be found at once, whilst by means of the "relative rank" his position in the Army can at once be discovered.

The following books are enclosed:—

One copy only available sent to I. D., W. O.	{	Manual of the Medical Department.
		Official Army Register for 1900.
		Manual for Army Cooks.
		Manual for instruction of Quartermasters serving in the field.
	{	List of subsistence stores.

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XIII Photographs ... 1 set enclosed.



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## II.

Notes on the Organisation of the French Contingent, China Expeditionary Force by Colonel J. M. Grierson, M.V.O., R.A., D.A.G.

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## II.

### Notes on the Organization of the French Contingent, China Expeditionary Force by Colonel J. M. Grierson, M.V.O., R.A., D.A.G.

In view of the peculiar relations between Count von Waldersee's Headquarters and the French Contingent, it is very difficult to arrive at any exact details as to the strength and composition of the latter. The French hold themselves much aloof, and so an attempt to ask for details would certainly be misconstrued and probably be refused. I am, therefore, only able to put together a few very general notes on the organization and composition of the force so far as these are known at Army Headquarters or have come under my personal observation at Peking or Tientsin.

#### I.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

The units of the Contingent with their strengths in round numbers are as follows :—

##### *Infantry—*

1st (or Marine) Infantry Brigade :—

16th, 17th and 18th Marine Infantry Regiments, each 3 battalions of 617 men, or a total of 1,850 all ranks per regiment.

2nd (or Line) Brigade :—

Régiment de Marche of Zouaves, consisting of a battalion each of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments of 1,000 all ranks each.

Régiment de Marche of Line Infantry, consisting of a battalion each, furnished by the 40th, 58th and 61st Regiments of 1,000 all ranks each.

##### *Cavalry—*

Two mixed squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique of 150 men and horses each.

##### *Artillery—*

4 Mountain and 2 field batteries of the Marine Artillery, each of 6 guns with in all 800 men and 720 mules.

4 field batteries of the artillery of the Land Army each of 6 guns, with in all 600 men and 680 mules.

1 section of artillery artificers, 50 all ranks.

1 section of artillery park, 130 all ranks.

##### *Engineers—*

1 battalion of 4 companies, 500 men, 100 mules.

1 railway company, 150 men.

1 engineer field park, 40 men.

1 telegraph section, 50 men.

##### *Train—*

2 companies furnished by the 15th squadron, strength unknown.

##### *Hospital Corps—*

1 section of a bearer company, 50 men.

The strength of the administrative services is unknown.

The total combatant strength of the force is approximately :—

—				Rifles.	Sabres.	Guns.
9 Battalions of 600 rifles	...	...	...	5,400	...	...
7 „ „ 1,000 rifles	...	...	...	7,000	...	...
2 squadron „ 150	...	...	...	...	300	...
10 batteries „ 6 guns	...	...	...	...	...	60
1 battalion Engineer of 500 rifles	...	...	...	500	...	...
Total				12,900	300	60



## 2.—DISTRIBUTION.

At the beginning of January, the distribution of the combatant units was :—

*Peking—*

- 5 battalions of 1st Brigade.
- 4 batteries of Marine Artillery.
- 1 company Engineers.

*Tientsin—*

- $\frac{1}{2}$  battalions of 1st Brigade.
- 2     "     of 2nd     "
- 2 batteries of Marine Artillery.
- 1 company Engineers.

*Shanhaikwan—*

- 1 battalion (1st Zouaves) of 2nd Brigade.

*Paotingfu—*

- 3 battalions of 2nd Brigade.
- 1 squadron.
- 3 batteries of Land Army Artillery.
- 1 company Engineers.

*On lines of Communication—*

- 2 battalions of 1st Brigade.
- 1 battalion of 2nd     "
- 1 squadron.
- 1 battery of Land Army Artillery.
- 1 company Engineers.

## 3.—NOTES ON THE VARIOUS ARMS.

*Infantry.*—The 16th Marine Regiment came from Tonquin, but all the other units from France direct, and this circumstance makes a great difference in the usefulness of the various units, for, whereas the 16th Marines are composed of fever-sodden men, unfit for hard work in the field, the other regiments are made up of seasoned, active soldiers, who, though very dirty and far from smart in their appearance, are, taking them all round, excellent troops, possessed of all the dash traditional in the French infantry. The Zouaves are the best.

The uniform worn by the infantry is the same as that worn in winter in France, except that all troops have the 'beret' or flat cap, wide cloak with hood, and blue putties worn by the Alpine Chasseurs, in addition to their ordinary uniform. The marines have white helmets but do not wear them in winter. It may be noted that, as a measure of precaution, in the early stages of those operations the front of the helmets was covered by a piece of grey-blue cloth of the same colour as the great coat, so as to avoid giving a good target for the enemy.

As extra cold-weather clothing, each man has a knitted jersey, a pair of drawers, two pairs of woollen socks, a pair of warm gloves, an extra woollen blanket and a water-proof sheet.

No changes have been made in the personal equipment; the "*tente d'abri*" is carried, and the knapsack is piled up with kit in the well known way. The arms are those ordinarily in use, and each man carries 120 rounds of ammunition.

*Cavalry.*—I have only seen individuals of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique* squadron. They make an excellent impression, being smart, soldier-like men, well



mounted on Arabs and Barbs which they have brought with them from Algeria, and fairly well turned out. They have the same extra clothing and uniform as the infantry.

*Artillery.*—I have only seen a field and a mountain battery of the Marines, and those only on the march. The former was the filthiest and worst turned out body of artillery it has ever been my fortune to come upon. They had mules for both draft and riding. Their driving and riding were atrocious. Their harness was falling to bits, and their guns were old-pattern 80-centimetre pieces. The mountain battery was a little better turned out. Its guns were drawn by two mules, one in a pair of shafts, the other in the lead, and the gun was a short pop-gun of about 3 inches calibre. Two mules with ammunition boxes per gun completed the "*batterie de combat*". In each detachment half the gunners were French and half were Annamites, and all the drivers were Annamites.

I understand that the batteries of the Land Army are provided with a new 750-millimetre Quick Firing field gun. Special reports upon this gun are being rendered direct by Captain Coxhead, Brigade Major, R. A., and by Major Blane, R. H. A.

*Transport.*—With all their Tonquin experience to guide them, the French have not fallen into the mistake made by the Germans and have brought out none of their European transport waggons. Their means of transport consist entirely of pack mules, country carts, and coolies, and the personnel of the train companies are distributed among the various columns as overseers or drivers. In the transport columns I have seen, pack mules were used for ammunition, tools, medical stores, etc., carts for baggage, and coolies for supplies. The numbers of men out of the ranks on escort duties struck me as being excessive.

*Administrative Services.*—As far as I can see, these are very well managed in the French Corps, which again, I suppose, is the result of experience. At Tientsin the Commissariat yards are models of neatness, and I am told that the troops are very well fed. Their bread, baked in field bakeries, is excellent. The clothing is practical and of good quality, and warm clothing has been provided beforehand and sent out from France, not requisitioned in the country as in the case of the Germans. In the measures taken for remounting their troops and providing transport locally, the French have been much ahead of the Germans, especially in the latter respect. In my diary I have mentioned how the French reinforcements were ready to move long before the Germans and were with difficulty restrained from marching on Paotingfu alone.

#### 4.—CONCLUSION.

I regret the very sketchy nature of these notes, but have stated the reasons why they are of necessity so at the head of this report.

The French have behaved with great cleverness and propriety throughout this campaign. They are in no way under the Field Marshal's command, but have professed themselves as ready to co-operate on a footing of complete equality. This they have done so long at it suited their own views, but they have carried on independent operations, shown themselves all over the country, and done much, very much—for the prestige of France without regard to the wishes of Army Headquarters and still without coming into conflict with these.

The men are respectful to the officers of foreign armies and salute with great punctilio. They appear to be well disciplined and well behaved in quarters, drunkenness being their chief crime. I have heard many complaints against them for looting and rape, but these are made against all Contingents, and certainly they are not such sinners in these respects as the Italians. On the whole, the French Contingent makes a favourable impression.

PEKING;  
1st February, 1901. }

J. M. GRIERSON, Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General.



General Officer Commanding British Troops.  
Copy forwarded.

J. M. GRIERSON, *Colonel,*  
*Deputy Adjutant General.*

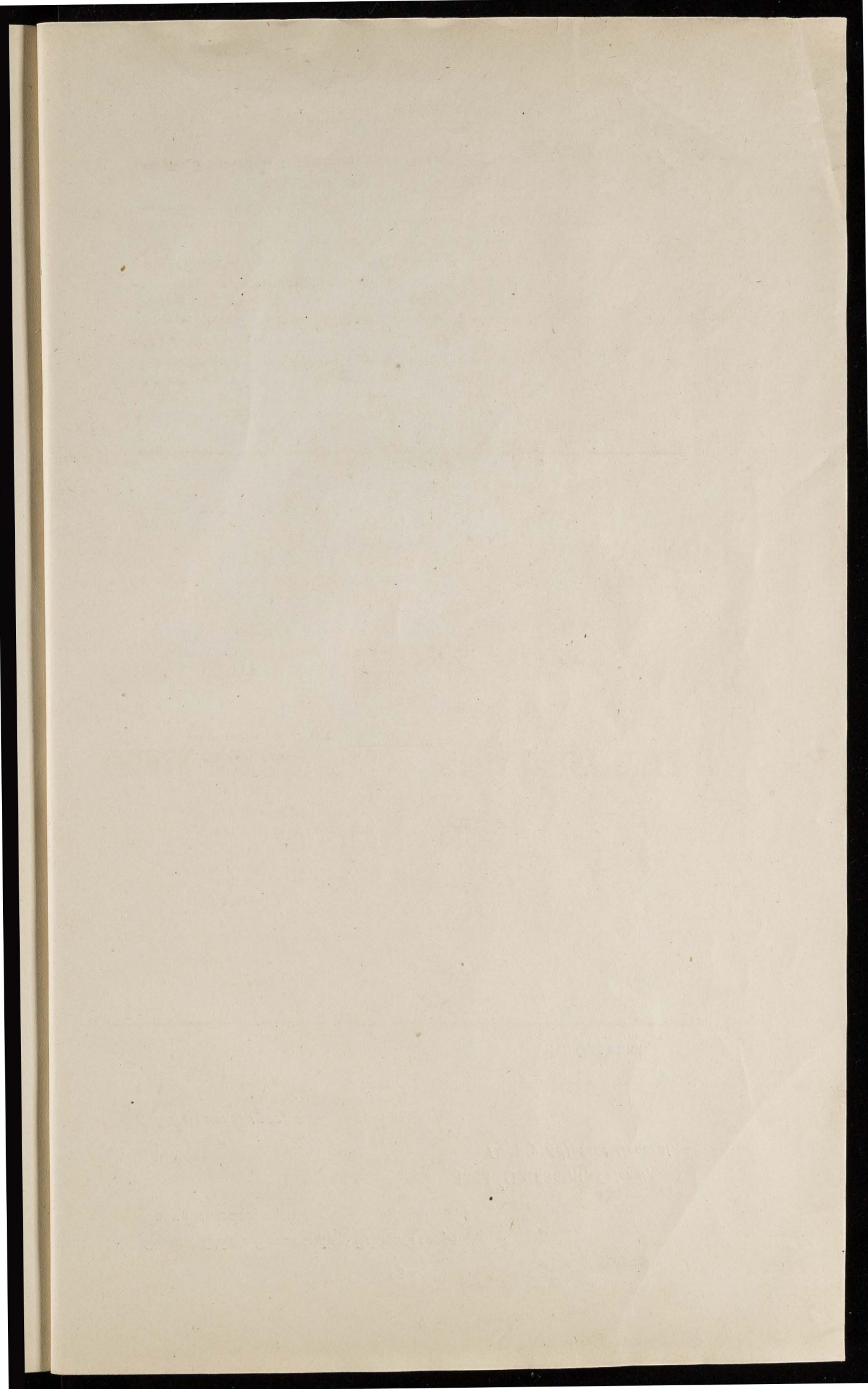
7th February, 1901.

Seen.

A. GASELEE.

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III  
REPORT  
ON THE  
ORGANIZATION  
OF THE  
**GERMAN CONTINGENT CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE**

BY  
COLONEL J. M. GRIERSON, M.V.O., R.A.

PEKING :  
11TH DECEMBER, 1900.

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# CONTENTS

Page	...	...	...	Composition of Force
20	...	...	...	Table of Establishments of the various units
20	...	...	...	Table showing total established strength
20	...	...	...	Personnel and Transportation
27	...	...	...	Arms
28	...	...	...	Clothing and Equipment
28	...	...	...	Details of uniforms for the different arms
32	...	...	...	Supplies
32	...	...	...	Horses
32	...	...	...	Pay and Allowances
37	...	...	...	Transport to China
38	...	...	...	General Remarks



## CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE.
Composition of Force      ...      ...      ...      ...	29
Tables of Establishments of the various units      ...      ...	30
Table shewing total established strength ...      ...      ...	46
Recruitment and Formation      ...      ...      ...      ...	47
Arms      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	48
Clothing and Equipment      ...      ...      ...      ...	48
Details of uniforms for the different arms      ...      ...	55
Supplies      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	56
Horses      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	56
Pay and Allowances      ...      ...      ...      ...	56
Transport to China      ...      ...      ...      ...	57
General Remarks ...      ...      ...      ...	58



# CONTENTS

Page	Chapter
29	Chapter I. General Remarks
30	Chapter II. Description of the various units
36	Chapter III. Description of the various units
37	Chapter IV. Description of the various units
43	Chapter V. Description of the various units
48	Chapter VI. Description of the various units
52	Chapter VII. Description of the various units
56	Chapter VIII. Description of the various units
59	Chapter IX. Description of the various units
60	Chapter X. Description of the various units
61	Chapter XI. Description of the various units
62	Chapter XII. Description of the various units



## REPORT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GERMAN CONTINGENT CHINA EXPEDI- TIONARY FORCE.

The force originally furnished by Germany according to Imperial Order of 9th July 1900 consisted of:—

The staff of the Expedition—

Four regiments of infantry (1st to 4th) each of 2 battalions of 4 companies organized in 2 brigades.

One cavalry regiment of 3 squadrons.

One regiment of Field Artillery consisting of a regimental staff, 2 brigade division staffs, 4 field batteries (3 guns and 1 of field howitzers), 1 battery of heavy artillery (howitzers) of the Field Army, one light ammunition column and half a light field howitzer ammunition column.

One pioneer battalion of 2 companies.

One Corps telegraph section.

One railway construction company.

One bearer company.

One brigade division of ammunition column consisting of 1 infantry, 1 artillery, 1 field howitzer and 1 heavy field howitzer column.

Trains; two provision columns, one field bakery column, 4 field hospitals

Lines of Communication Units:—

Staff, Horse Dépôt, Line of Communication ammunition column, Hospital Reserve Dépôt, General Hospital Personnel, Clothing Dépôt, Supply Dépôt Personnel, Transport Personnel, and Hospital ship.

In addition to the above, there were landed in China 2 battalions of Marine infantry (the 1st and 2nd) a marine field battery of 6 guns, a marine pioneer company, and a marine telegraph detachment, all sent out from Germany.

Early in August the following additional units were ordered to be formed in Germany, and these all have now been landed in China, *viz.*:—

Two infantry regiments (5th and 6th) of the same composition as the others, forming with the 2 marine battalions, the 3rd Brigade.

One Company of riflemen.

A 9th Company for each of the 6 infantry regiments, destined to be used partly as depôts and partly as lines of communication troops.

A 4th squadron for the cavalry regiment.

A 3rd Brigade Division Staff and 4 field batteries (3 of guns and 1 of howitzers) with half a light field howitzer ammunition column to join the field artillery regiment.

A battalion staff and a 2nd and 3rd railway construction company.

A 2nd infantry, a 2nd artillery, and a 2nd heavy howitzer ammunition column.

A 3rd provision Column.

A 5th and 6th field hospital.

The orders for the appointment of officers to the above were issued on the 19th of August 1900. With the exception of the marine formations, all the above units are new formations supernumerary to the establishment of the German Army, and bear numbers from 1 upwards with "East Asian" added, for example 6th Company, 2nd Battalion, 3rd East Asian Infantry Regiment.

There are now no men of the German Navy employed on land in China.

### I.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following are the establishments for the various units mentioned above, with the exception of those of the marines, and to them a special note is added to the effect that the Commander of the Expeditionary Corps may distribute the horses available as he pleases, the establishments being only given him as a guide, and that if he sees fit he may supplement the transport by carriage obtained from the country.



NUMBERS.							TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.			
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned cers, men, &c.						DRIVERS.		GROOMS.		Total.	Riding.	DRAUGHT.		Total.	6	4	2	
							From saddle.	From Box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.			Wheel.	Lead		Horsed.			
I.—STAFF OF THE EXPEDITIONARY CORPS, (a) AND (b) WITH FIELD ADMINIS- TRATIVE SERVICES.																			
(a) Staff.																			
1	...	Commander	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5	4	4	...	8	...	...	2	
1	...	Chief of the Staff	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5	4	4	...	8	...	...	2	
3	...	Field Officers of the General Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	
1	...	Captain of the General Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	
2	...	Captains	...	} Adjutants	...	...	{	...	2	2	4	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	
2	...	Lieutenants	...		...	...		...	2	2	4	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	
1	...	Captain of Pioneers	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...		
...	1	Sergeant-Major Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	Non-Commissioned Officers, clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	28	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	33	Total*					...	...	4	13	11	28	35	8	...	43	...	...	4
(b) Staff Guards.																			
...	1	Corporal	...	} of Cavalry	...	...	{	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	
...	3	Privates	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	Shoeing smith	...	} of Infantry including 4 cyclists	...	...	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	Corporals	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	Privates	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	13	Total					...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	
(c) Field Intendance.																			
1	...	Field Intendant	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	1	
4	...	„ Intendance Councillor	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	
9	...	„ „ Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	
...	12	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	12	Total					...	...	1	14	4	19	19	2	...	21	...	...	
(d) Treasure Chest.																			
1	...	Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	2	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	Total					...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
(e) Field Supply Office.																			
1	...	Field Supply Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	„ „ Depôt Controller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
4	...	„ „ „ Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	
...	1	„ „ „ Overseer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	Total					...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	

\* In addition there are attached one Captain of the general staff with one mounted and one dismounted train soldiers and 3 riding horses.



NUMBERS.												TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.		
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned officers, men, &c.											DRIVERS.		GROOMS.		Total.	Riding.	DRAUGHT.		Total.	6	4	2
												From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.			Wheel.	Lead.		Horsed.		
(f) Field Bakery.																							
1	...	Field Supply Depot Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	" " " Controller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	" " " Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	4	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
(g) Medical Department.																							
1	...	Surgeon General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	1	
1	...	Staff Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	Staff Apothecary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	Sanitary Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	7	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	4	2	...	6	...	...	1	
(h) Judge Advocate.																							
1	...	Army Corps, Judge Advocate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
2	...	Divisional Judge Advocates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	Field Court Martial Actuaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	7	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
(i) Field Chaplains.																							
1	...	Protestant	} Field Divisional Chaplains	...	{	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	Catholic		...		...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
(k) Field Post Office.																							
1	...	Field Post Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	" Secretaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	" Guards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	" Letter Carriers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	9	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2 Postal wagons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	
...	...	1-2 horsed store wagon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	
8	14	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	9	8	6	...	14	...	...	...	3	
52	101	Total Staff of the Expeditionary Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	24	44	75	85	18	...	103	...	...	...	9	



NUMBERS.		TRAIN SOLDIERS.										HORSES.				CARRIAGES.		
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned officers, men, &c.		DRIVERS.		GROOMS.						DRAUGHT.			6	4	2		
			From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted					Total.	Riding.		Wheel.	Lead.	Total	Horsed.	
2. INFANTRY BRIGADE STAFF.																		
1	...	Brigade Commander	...	...	1	2	1	4	4	2	...	6	...	...	...			
2	...	Lieutenants, Adjutants	...	...	2	2	4	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Non-Commissioned Officer clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	8	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	2	Cavalry soldiers as Staff Guards	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...			
3	11	Total	...	1	4	3	8	12	...	...	14	...	...	...	1			
3.—STAFF OF THE 1ST AND 3RD INFANTRY REGIMENTS.																		
1	...	Regimental Commander	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...			
1	...	Field Officer, 2nd in Command	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...			
1	...	Lieutenant, Adjutant	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...			
1	...	Regimental Surgeon	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Non-Commissioned Officer, clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Bandmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	8	Bandsmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	20	Assistant Bandsmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	7	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Regimental armourer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	1 2-horsed staff baggage wagon	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1			
4	47	Total	...	1	3	3	7	10	2	...	12	...	...	...	1			
4.—STAFF OF THE 2ND AND 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENTS.																		
1	...	Regimental Commander	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...			
1	...	Field Officer, 2nd in Command	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...			
1	...	Lieutenant, Adjutant	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...			
1	...	Regimental Surgeon	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Non-Commissioned Officer clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	7	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Regimental armourer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	1 2-horsed staff baggage wagon	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1			
4	9	Total	...	1	3	3	7	10	2	...	12	...	...	...	1			
5.—STAFF OF A 1ST INFANTRY BATTALION.																		
1	...	Battalion Commander	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...			
1	...	Lieutenant, Adjutant	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...			
1	...	Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...			
1	...	Paymaster	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Assistant Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Non-Commissioned Officer clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Sergeant Drummer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	8	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	„ Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...			
...	...	1 2-horsed medical wagon	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1			
...	...	1 2-horsed staff baggage wagon	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1			
...	...	1 2-horsed provision wagon	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1			
4	12	Total	...	3	2	3	8	8	6	...	14	...	...	...	3			



NUMBERS.			TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.			
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned officers, men, &c.		DRIVERS.		GROOMS.		Total.	Riding.	DRAUGHT.		Total.	6	4	2	
			From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.			Wheel.	Lead.		Horsed.			
6.—STAFF OF A 2ND INFANTRY BATTALION.															
1	...	Battalion Commander	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
1	...	Lieutenant, Adjutant	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	Battalion Surgeon	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	Paymaster	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	Assistant Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Non-Commissioned Officer, clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Sergeant Drummer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Train Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 2-horsed Medical wagon	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
...	...	1 2-horsed Staff baggage wagon	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
...	...	1 2-horsed Provision wagon	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
5	13	Total	...	3	2	4	9	9	6	...	15	...	...	3	...
7.—AN INFANTRY COMPANY.															
1	...	Company Commander	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
4	...	Lieutenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Serjeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Vice Serjeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18	Lance-Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	165	Privates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Sanitary Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 2-horsed baggage wagon	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
...	...	1 2-horsed ammunition wagon	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
...	...	1 2-horsed provision wagon	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
5	204	Total	...	3	1	...	4	2	6	...	8	...	...	3	...
8.—STAFF OF THE CAVALRY REGIMENT.															
1	...	Regimental Commander	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
1	...	2nd in Command, Field Officer	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
1	...	Lieutenant, Adjutant	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
1	...	Regimental Surgeon	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	Paymaster	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	Principal Veterinary Surgeon	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	Veterinary-Surgeon	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	Assistant Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	Non-Commissioned Officer, clerk	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	Regimental Trumpeter	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	Armourer	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	12	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 2-horsed Regimental baggage wagon	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
...	...	1 2-horsed Medical wagon	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
8	16	Total	...	2	7	3	12	21	4	...	25	...	...	2	...



(1) There is no Divisional Surgeon and only 1 Veterinary Surgeon, and there are 2 train soldiers and 2 riding horses fewer in the Brigade Division to which the regimental staff is attached.



NUMBERS.		TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.					
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned officers, men, etc.						DRIVERS.		GROOMS.							
											DRAUGHT.		642			
		From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.	Total.	Riding.	Wheel.	Lead.	Total.	Horsed.					
12.—A. FIELD OR HOWITZER BATTERY.																
1	...	Battery Commander ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
4	...	Lieutenants ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	8	...	...	8	...	...
...	1	Battery Sergeant Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Vice " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	Sergeants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...
...	7	Corporals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	Trumpeters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	Bombardiers	Of whom —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			68 gunners among whom :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2 Mounted Bombardiers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2 Locksmiths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
			1 Assistant Armourer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	107	Privates	1 Wheeler ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1 Saddler ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			51 Drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	Train soldiers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Shoeing smith ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	Sanitary Corporal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6 Guns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	24	36	6	...	...
...	...	8 6-horsed carriages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	32	48	8	...	...
...	...	1 2-horsed provision wagon	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1
5	142	Total	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	28	30	56	114	14	...	1
13.—A. LIGHT AMMUNITION COLUMN.																
1	...	Column Commander ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
3	...	Lieutenants ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	...	...	6	...	...
...	1	Sergeant Major ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Vice Sergeant Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	Sergeants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...
...	7	Corporals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	Trumpeters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	Bombardiers	Of whom —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			83 gunners among which :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			6 Mounted Bombardiers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1 Cyclist ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2 Locksmiths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
			1 Assistant Armourer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1 Wheeler ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	148	Privates	1 Saddler ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			81 Drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	Train soldiers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Shoeing smith ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	Sanitary Corporal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22 6-horsed carriages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	88	132	22	...	...
...	...	1 2-horsed provision wagon	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1
4	186	Total	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	30	46	88	164	22	...	1



NUMBERS.		TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.			
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned officers, men, etc.		DRIVERS.		GROOMS.		Total.	DRAUGHT.				6	4	2
			From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.		Riding.	Wheel.	Lead.	Total.	Horsed.		
		14.— $\frac{1}{2}$ LIGHT FIELD HOWITZER.												
		Ammunition Column.												
1	...	Commander, 1st Lieutenant	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	Lieutenant	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	Sergeant-major or vice Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	1	Trumpeter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	Bombardiers	...	Of whom—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		47 Gunners among which—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3 Mounted Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
		1 Locksmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Assistant Armourer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Wheeler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Saddler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	80	Privates	...	4 Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Shoeing smith	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	Sanitary Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11 6-horsed carriages	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	44	66	11	...	...
...	...	1 2-horsed provision wagon	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1
2	100	Total	...	1	2	...	3	16	24	44	84	11	...	1
		15.—HEAVY ARTILLERY OF THE FIELD ARMY.												
		• (a) Howitzer Battery of 4 guns.												
1	...	Battery Commander	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
3	...	1st Lieutenants or Lieutenants	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
1	...	1st Lieutenant or Lieutenant of Field Artillery, Cavalry or Train.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Vice Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Sergeant of Ordnance Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	Senior Bombardiers	...	including 2 Trumpeters, 1 Assistant Armourer, 2 cyclists.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	126	Privates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Vice Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Sergeant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	Corporals	...	Of the Field Artillery, Cavalry or Train.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...
...	6	Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	63	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Shoeing smith	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	Sanitary Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	Howitzers	...	...	...	12	...	8	16	24	4	...	...	...
...	...	10 6-horsed ammunition wagons	...	...	...	30	...	20	40	60	10	...	...	...
...	...	3 4-horsed wagons <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	12	...	3	...	...
...	...	Reserve including 1 saddler, 1 wheeler and 1 carriage smith.	...	...	...	6	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 2-horsed Baggage wagon <sup>(2)</sup>	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1
5	245	Total	...	54	1	8	63	21	38	64	123	14	3	1

(1) One observation wagon, 1 store wagon, 1 field forge. The forage usually packed in the forage wagon is placed in the store wagon.

(2) Also for provisions.



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\* Attached for administration purposes to a Pioneer Company.



NUMBERS.			TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.		
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned officers, men, &c.		DRIVERS.		GROOMS.		Total.	Riding.	DRAUGHT.		Total.	6	4	2
			From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.			Wheel.	Lead.		Horsed.		
		19.—RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY WITH TRAIN COLUMN.												
		(a) Railway Construction Company.												
1	...	Company Commander. Construction Inspector or Master Builder.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
8	...	Lieutenant—												
		Among whom:—												
		1 Locomotive Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Telegraph Engineer ...	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
1	...	Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	Paymaster ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	Sergeant-Major ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Vice Sergeant-Major (Of whom—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3 as Locomotive Drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2 as Storekeepers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2 as Work masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2 as Telegraph Overseers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4 as Gangers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	Sergeants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4 as Master Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4 as Master Masons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3 as Surveyors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 as Quarter Master Sergeant in charge of stores.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	Corporals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 as Quarter Master Sergeant for supplies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 as Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24	Lance-Corporals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	201	Private soldiers (of whom 3 are supplied with Bugles) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Among the Lance-Corporals and Privates are to be:—												
		(a) (i) Technical Railway Personnel.												
...	...	6 Stokers, 12 workshop hands, 12 Telegraphists, 24 Gangers, 37 men of different Branches as watchmen, points men, brakesmen, shunters, etc.												
		(ii) Artificers.												
...	...	40 Carpenters, 10 miners, 6 smiths, 8, masons, 2 well sinkers. 2 Tailors, 2 Shoemakers, 1 saddler.												
...	...													
		(b) Pioneers.												
...	...	50 Pioneers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	Train soldiers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Sanitary Corporal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(c) Train Column.												
...	1	Corporal ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	Lance-Corporal ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	8	Train soldiers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2 4-horsed tool wagons ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	8	...	2	...
...	...	1 4-horsed ladder sided wagon ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	4	...	1	...
...	...	1 2-horsed Baggage wagon ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1
...	...	1 2-horsed phaeton ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1
1	272	Total of Railway Construction Company with Train Column.	6	2	...	11	19	13	10	6	29	...	3	2



NUMBERS.		TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.						
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned officers, men, &c.		DRIVERS.		GROOMS.		Total.	Riding.	DRAUGHT.		Total.	6	4	2			
			From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.			Wheel.	Lead.		Horsed.					
20.—CORPS TELEGRAPH SECTIONS.																	
(a) Telegraph Detachment.																	
1	...	Commander	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...			
4	...	Lieutenants	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...			
1	...	Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...			
1	...	Field Telegraph Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	„ „ Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Assistant Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Vice Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	5	Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	8	Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Bugler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	12	Lance Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	64	Pioneers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	7	Train soldiers including 1 orderly for the Telegraph officials.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Sanitary Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
(b) Train Column.																	
1	...	Lieutenant	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...			
...	1	Sergeant	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...			
...	4	Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...			
...	23	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	Shoeing-smith	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...			
...	12	2-horsed material wagons	...	...	...	12	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	12			
...	4	2-horsed store wagons	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	4			
...	1	2-horsed carriage for officials	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1			
...	1	2-horsed Baggage wagon	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1			
...	...	Spare	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...			
9	130	TOTAL			...	20	2	...	8	30	14	44	...	58	...	...	18
21.—BEARER COMPANY.																	
1	...	Commander	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	Lieutenants	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	Staff Surgeons	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Field Apothecary (1)	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Paymaster (1)	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Vice Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	16	Carried forward			...	...	...	13	13	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...

(1) To be carried on wagons on the march.



NUMBERS.					TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.			Officers and officials.
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned officers, men, &c.				DRIVERS.		GROOMS.		Total	Riding.	DRAUGHT.		Total.	6	4	2	
					From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.			Wheel.	Lead.		Horsed.			
13	16	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	13	13	12	...	...	12	...	...	...		
...	16	Lance-Corporals {Including—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		2 Buglers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		1 Tailor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		3 shoemakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		1 wheeler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	160	Stretcher Bearers {2 smiths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	2	Sanitary Sergeant-Majors or Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	6	„ Corporals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	8	Military Hospital Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	1	Train Sergeant ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	2	„ Corporals ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...		
...	3	„ Lance-Corporals ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	27	„ soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	1	2-horsed provision wagon	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1		
...	8	2-horsed ambulances	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	16	...	16	...	...	8		
...	2	2-horsed sanitary wagons	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	2		
...	2	2-horsed Baggage wagons	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	2		
...	...	Spare	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...		
13	241	Total	...	1	13	...	13	27	13	28	...	46	...	...	13		
22.—INFANTRY AMMUNITION COLUMN.																	
1	...	Column Commander ... }	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...		
2	...	Lieutenants ... }	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...		
...	1	Sergeant-Major ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	1	Vice Sergeant-Major ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...		
...	4	Sergeants ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	9	Corporals ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	16	Lance-Corporals {Among whom—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		11 Mounted Lance-Corporals ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		2 Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		1 Carriage smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...		
		1 Wheeler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		1 Saddler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	161	Privates ... {87 Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	3	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	1	Shoeing smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...		
...	1	Sanitary-Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	3	6-horsed carriages...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	18	3	...	...		
...	34	4-horsed „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	68	136	...	34	...		
...	...	Spare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...		
3	197	Total	...	...	...	1	2	3	31	78	84	195	3	34	...		



NUMBERS.		TRAIN SOLDIERS					HORSES.				CARRIAGE.						
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned officers, men, &c.						DRIVERS.		GROOM.	DRAUGHT.			Horsed.				
		From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.	Total.	Riding.	Wheel.		Lead.	Total.	6	4	2			
23.—STAFF OF A BRIGADE DIVISION OF AMMUNITION COLUMNS.																	
1	...	Brigade Division Commander	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
1	...	Lieutenant, Adjutant	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
1	...	Brigade Divisional Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	Veterinary Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	Corporals, clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	Trumpeter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	2-horsed Baggage wagon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2-horsed Provision wagons	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
7	14	Total	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	11	12	6	...	18	...	3
24.—FIELD HOWITZER AMMUNITION COLUMN.																	
1	...	Column Commander of Cavalry or Field Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	Lieutenants ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Vice Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Sergeant of Ordnance Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...
4	...	Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Among whom—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	6 Mounted Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2 Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1 Carriage smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
	...	1 Wheeler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1 Saddler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	...	Privates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	85 Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Shoeing smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	Sanitary Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	24 6-horsed carriages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	96	144	24	...	...
...	...	2 4-horsed carriages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	2	...
...	...	Spare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...
3	180	Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	27	56	104	187	24	2	...
25.—ARTILLERY AMMUNITION COLUMN.																	
1	...	Column Commander of Cavalry or Field Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	Lieutenants of Cavalry or Field Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Vice Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Sergeant of Ordnance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...
4	...	Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Among whom—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	6 Mounted Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2 Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1 Carriage smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
	...	1 Wheeler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1 Saddler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	...	Privates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	94 Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	192	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	27	...	...	27	...	...	...



NUMBERS.		TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.								
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned officers, men, &c.						DRIVERS.		GROOMS.		DRUGHT.		642						
							From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.	Total.	Riding.	Wheel.	Lead.	Total.	Horsed.			
3	192	Brought forward					...	...	1	2	3	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	
25.—ARTILLERY AMMUNITION COLUMN—contd.																			
...	3	Train soldiers					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Shoeing smith					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	1	Sanitary Corporal					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	26 6-horsed carriages					...	...	...	...	...	...	52	104	156	26	...	...	
...	...	3 4-horsed "					...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	3	...	
...	...	Spare					...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	
3	197	Total					...	...	1	2	3	28	62	114	204	26	3	...	
26.—COMMANDER OF THE TRAIN.																			
1	...	Commander, Field Officer					...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	
2	...	Lieutenants, Adjutants					...	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	
...	1	Corporal, Clerk					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	Train soldiers					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	5	Total					...	...	3	1	4	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	
27.—A PROVISION COLUMN.																			
1	...	Commander					...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
1	...	Lieutenant					...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	Paymaster					...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	Veterinary-Surgeon					...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	1	Sergeant-Major					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	Vice-Sergeant-Major					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	Sergeants					...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	
...	5	Corporals					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	Trumpeters					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	Bombardiers (among these 4 drivers)					...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	
...	1	Sergeant smith					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	Artificers, namely :—					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2 smiths, 1 tailor, 1 saddler, 1 shoemaker, 1 wheeler					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	50	Train soldiers					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	Shoeing smith					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	36 2-horsed provision wagons					...	36	...	...	36	...	72	...	72	...	...	36	
...	...	2 2-horsed squadron Baggage wagons					...	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	
...	...	Spare					4	8	...	...	12	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	
4	79	Total					4	46	...	4	54	23	84	...	107	...	...	38	
28.—FIELD BAKERY COLUMN.																			
1	...	Commander					...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
1	...	Lieutenant					...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	Paymaster					...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	4	Chief Baker					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	Sergeant-Major					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	1	Vice-Sergeant-Major					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	Train Sergeant					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	3	Train Corporals					...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	
...	1	Trumpeter					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	1	Train Lance-Corporal					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	8	Sergeant Bakers					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	17	Carried over					...	...	...	3	3	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	



NUMBERS.			TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.		
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned officers, men, &c.		DRIVERS.		GROOMS.		Total.	DRAUGHT.			Total.	6	4	2
			From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.		Riding.	Wheel.	Lead.		Horsed.		
3	17	Brought forward	...	...	...	3	3	11	...	...	11	...	...	...
		28.—FIELD BAKERY COLUMN— <i>contd.</i>												
...	113	Tradesmen as under	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26 Lance-Corporal Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	80 Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 Locksmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 Wheeler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 Saddler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 Joiner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 Shoemaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	Chief Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24	Train soldiers (including 1 for the Reserve)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	Shoeing smith	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	12	24	...	5	2
...	...	5 4-horsed, 2 2-horsed Field Bakery oven wagons	10	2	...	...	6	...	12	12	...	...	...	6
...	...	6 2-horsed store wagons	...	6	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1 4-horsed reserve wagon	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
3	167	Total	12	8	...	3	23	11	26	14	52	...	6	8
		29.—A FIELD HOSPITAL.												
1	...	Surgeon in charge	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	Staff Surgeon	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
1	...	Field Apothecary	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Field Hospital Inspector	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Field Hospital Accountant	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Sergeant Inspector of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Corporal, Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Corporal in charge of stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	Sanitary Sergeant Majors or Sanitary Sergeants or Hospital Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	Sanitary Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	Military Hospital Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Cook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Train Sergeant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Train Trumpeter	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
1	...	Train Lance Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4 2-horsed store wagons	...	...	4	...	4	...	8	...	8	...	...	4
...	...	1 2-horsed Baggage wagon	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1
...	...	2 2-horsed Sanitary wagons	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	2
...	...	1 2-horsed Ambulance	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1
...	...	1 2-horsed carriage for officials	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1
9	46	Total	...	9	...	9	18	9	13	...	27	...	...	11
		LINE OF COMMUNICATION FORMATIONS.												
		1.—COMMANDER OF LINES OF COMMUNICATION.												
1	...	Commander	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	2	...	5	...	1
1	...	Captain, Adjutant	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
1	...	Lieutenant, Adjutant	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
1	...	Paymaster	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
3	...	Corporals, clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...
4	...	Privates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	Privates, Dismounted staff orderlies cyclists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	17	Total	...	1	3	2	6	13	2	...	15	...	...	1



NUMBERS.			TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.		
Officers and officials.	Non-commissioned cers, men, &c.		DRIVERS.		GROOMS		Total.	Riding.	DRAUGHT.		Total.	6	4	2
			From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.			Wheel.	Lead.		Horsed.		
2.—HORSE DEPOT.														
1	...	Commander (Captain)	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	Lieutenant	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	Paymaster	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	Principal Veterinary Surgeon or Veterinary Surgeon	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	Vice-Sergeant-Major or Sergeant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
...	5	Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	66	Train soldiers, including	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 Shoemaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 Saddler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Shoeing smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 2-horsed squadron Baggage wagon	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	78	Total	...	1	1	3	5	16	...	16	...	...	...	1
3.—LINE OF COMMUNICATION, AMMUNITION COLUMN AND AMMUNITION ADMINISTRATION.														
1	...	Commander (Captain of Field Artillery)	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	Lieutenant of Ordnance	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	Lieutenant Artificer	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Sergeant-Major of the Ordnance Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	Sergeants of the Ordnance Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Sergeant Artificer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	Bombardiers or privates of the Infantry, clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	9	Total	...	...	1	2	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
4.—HOSPITAL RESERVE DEPOT.														
1	...	Field Hospital Inspector	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	Field Apothecaries	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	Corporals { 3 Overseers 1 Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8 2-horsed baggage wagons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	8	...	...	8	...	16	...	16	...	...	8
3	14	Total	...	8	...	2	10	...	16	...	16	...	...	8
5.—CLOTHING DEPOT.														
1	...	Director, Staff Officer	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	Captain	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	Assistant Paymasters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	Privates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Packer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Storeman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	13	Total	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...



NUMBERS.		TRAIN SOLDIERS.					HORSES.				CARRIAGES.			
Officers and Officials.	Non-commissioned cers, men, &c.		DRIVERS.		GROOMS.		Total.	Riding.	DRAUGHT.		Total.	6	4	2
			From saddle.	From box.	Mounted.	Dismounted.			Wheel.	Lead.		Horsed.		
6.—GENERAL HOSPITAL PERSONNEL.														
4	...	Surgeon-Majors	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
6	...	Staff Surgeons	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
9	...	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	9	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
3	...	Field Apothecaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	Field Hospital Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	Field Hospital Accountants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	Corporals, clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	Sanitary Sergeants Major or Sanitary Sergeants or Ward Overseers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18	Sanitary Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36	Military Sick Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	Cooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	Train Soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One dismounted train soldier each for 3 Field Apothecaries or 3 Field Hospital Inspectors or 3 Field Accountants.			...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	91	Total	...	...	...	22	22	19	...	...	19	...	...	...
7.—SUPPLY DEPOT PERSONNEL.														
1	...	Field Supply Depot Accountant	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	" " " Controllers	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	" " " Assistants	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	" " " Overseers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	9	Total	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—PERSONNEL IN CHARGE OF TRANSPORT.														
2	...	Lieutenants	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Vice-Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	46	...	...	...
...	14	Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24	Privates or Lance-Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	Trainsoldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	48	Total	...	...	...	2	2	48	...	...	48	...	...	...
9.—HOSPITAL SHIP.														
1	...	Surgeon-Major	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	Staff Surgeons	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	Surgeons or Assistants Surgeons	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Apothecary	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	Sanitary Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	Military Sick Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	Train soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	35	Total	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



The total established strength of the German Contingent amounts to—

Units.	Officers.	Others.	Horses.	Guns.	Other carriages.
Staff of the Expeditionary Corps ...	52	101	103	...	9
3 Infantry Brigade Staffs— ...	9	33	42	...	3
6 „ Regiments of 2 Battalions ...	318	10,080	624	...	186
1 Company of Rifles ...	5	204	8	...	3
6 Companies of Line of Communication Troops	30	1,224	48	...	18
1 Cavalry Regiment of 4 squadrons ...	32	652	717	...	10
1 Field Artillery regiment of 3 Brigade Divisions with 8 batteries and 2 Light Ammunition Columns ...	72	1,559	1,298	48	122
1* Battalion of 2 batteries heavy howitzers ...	16	498	258	8	28
1 Pioneer Battalion of 3 Companies with steel pontoon train ...	22	473	80	...	14
1 Corps Telegraph Section ...	9	130	58	...	18
1† Railway Battalion of 3 Companies ...	38	823	97	...	15
1 Bearer Company ...	13	241	46	...	13
1 Brigade Division of Ammunition Column staff ...	7	14	18	...	3
2 Field Artillery Ammunition Columns ...	6	394	408	...	58
1 „ Howitzer „ Column ...	6	360	374	...	52
2 Infantry Ammunition Columns ...	6	394	390	...	74
2 Heavy Howitzer Ammunition Columns ...	4	240	268	...	40
1 Staff of Train Battalion ...	3	5	7	...	...
3 Provision Columns ...	12	237	320	...	114
6 Field Hospitals ...	54	276	162	...	54
1 Field Bakery Column ...	3	167	51	...	14
Line of Communication Units ...	64	314	119	...	10
Total ...	781	18,419	5,497	56	858
Add of the Marines :—					
2 Battalions (approximate) ...	48	2,168	92	...	30
1 Field Battery ( „ ) ...	5	173	114	6	9
1 Pioneer Coy. ( „ ) ...	4	95	12	...	2
1 Telegraph Detachment (approximate) ...	2	32	?	...	?
GRAND TOTAL ...	840	20,887	5,716	62	899

\* The Army List shows 6 officers in the staff and I have added 7 train soldiers, 1 clerk and 12 horses for it. No establishment is given.

† The Army List shows 5 officers in the staff and I have added 6 train soldiers, 1 clerk, and 10 horses for it. No establishment is given.



The fighting strength of this force is :—

12 Battalions Infantry at 772 rifles ...	...	9,264	} 12,615 rifles of Infantry.
7 Companies of Infantry at 193 rifles ...	...	1,351	
2 Battalions of Marines at 1,000 „ ...	...	2,000	} 62 guns.
1 Cavalry regiment at 576 lances ...	...	576	
9 Field Batteries of 6 guns ...	...	54	} 495 rifles of Pioneers.
2 Heavy „ „ 4 „ ...	...	8	
3 Pioneer Companies at 135 rifles ...	...	405	} 90
1 „ „ „ (?)90 „ ...	...	90	

## II—RECRUITMENT AND FORMATION.

The units were formed by calling for volunteers from the active army. The men were taken as far as possible from those in their last year of service. They had to re-engage for a further year, and were chosen from those volunteers who were well trained, if possible unmarried, strongly built, fit for service in the tropics, with good sight, well conducted, and, desirably but not obligatorily, at least 1'65 metres tall. Train soldiers of infantry, cavalry, and field artillery formations were taken from those arms.

The units were formed by each army corps detailing a certain number of men for each. Under such circumstances, only the infantry could retain a certain amount of local connection, while the units of the other arms were formed of men from all army corps. For example, the 3rd army corps (Province of Brandenburg) furnished :—

One non-commissioned officer and four men for the Cavalry, two non-commissioned officers and four men for the Infantry Staff Guards, seven train soldiers as grooms for staff officers, and two non-commissioned officers as staff clerks.

The entire 3rd Company 1st Battalion 1st Regiment.

Six non-commissioned officers, 2 Drummers, 61 others for the 4th company same regiment.

Two non-commissioned officers and 20 others for the cavalry regiment.

Three non-commissioned officers, 1 Trumpeter, 35 others for the field artillery regiment.

One non-commissioned officer, 14 others for the Pioneer Battalion.

One non-commissioned officer, 20 others for the Medical formations.

Four non-commissioned officers, 1 Trumpeter and 20 others for the ammunition columns.

Three non-commissioned officers, 2 Trumpeters and 38 others for the provision columns.

Four Bandsmen, with respectively 2nd flute, large clarionet, number 3 trumpet, and peal of bells for the bands of the 1st and 3rd regiments.

The above refer only to the men furnished for the 1st Contingent.

In each company squadron or battery were included 3 shoemakers and 3 tailors, and in each squadron or battery also 1 saddler among the privates detailed.

All staffs of the original expeditionary corps and the infantry companies were assembled on the 16th of July, the remaining units on the following day.

On the 17th, the infantry battalions were removed to the standing training camps for drill and musketry, but the other units remained in the garrisons in which they were formed, the field artillery being at the School of Gunnery in Jueterbog. Horses and material were lent to the cavalry and artillery formations by the troops of the garrison for drill purposes and in case of the latter for practice also. In this preliminary training much attention was paid to shooting, and the following amounts of ammunition were allowed :—

For each officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, 45 ball cartridges and 10 blank cartridges.



For each person armed with a revolver 6 ball cartridges.

For each field or heavy howitzer battery 300 rounds.

An officer was sent from the School of Musketry to instruct each unit in the handling of the 1898 pattern rifle or carbine, as it was new to the troops.

The pioneers were specially trained in bridging with the steel pontoons, and experiments were made as to how these could best be carried by coolies.

### III.—ARMS.

The arms are throughout of the newest pattern adopted for the German army, and the detail of them and of the amount of Small Arm ammunition carried by the men is as follows:—

#### *Infantry—*

Rifle and bayonet 1898 pattern, 120 rounds.

#### *Cavalry—*

Carbine 1898 pattern, lance, sword 1889 pattern, 45 rounds.

#### *Field Artillery—*

Dismounted men, carbine 1898 pattern, converted infantry sword bayonet; 30 rounds; mounted men, revolver 1883 pattern, artillery sword, 12 rounds.

#### *Heavy Artillery—*

Rifle 1891 pattern, artillery sword bayonet 1871 pattern, 45 rounds.

#### *Pioneers—*

Rifle 1898 pattern, pioneer sword 1871 pattern (adapted to 1898 rifle), 60 rounds.

#### *Railway and Telegraph Units—*

Rifle and bayonet 1898 pattern, 45 rounds.

#### *Trains, Ammunition Columns, and all train soldiers and lower officials—*

Carbine 1898 pattern, side arms according to their arm of the service, 30 rounds.

All Small Arm Ammunition was packed for sea transport and not issued to the men. Special orders were given for its being put on board the same ship as the unit to which it belonged.

Officers were allowed to have the Mauser repeating pistol instead of the regulation revolver, but had to provide for their own ammunition.

To provide for the event of its being found necessary to arm officers with carbines, a reserve of 500 such was embarked.

Six field glasses were issued to each company, 8 to each squadron.

The armament of the artillery consist of guns, field howitzers and heavy howitzers of 1896 pattern.

### IV.—CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

The scale of clothing and equipment, also of saddlery for cavalry, is shewn in the tables on the following pages:—



TABLE I.

*Infantry, Pioneers, Railway and Telegraph Troops, Bearer Company and dismounted men of the Train.*

1	2	3	4	5	REMARKS.
Articles.	Required for one man.	In wear or in kit bag.	PACKED IN CASES.		
			For each man.	Additional reserve for every 100 men.	
Forage caps ...	2	1	1	...	Also for non-commissioned officers leather gloves will not be taken but for every non-commissioned officer four pairs of white thread gloves.
Blouses (Litewkas) ...	2	1	1	...	
Jackets of drill ...	3	2	1	...	
Neck cloths ...	2	1	1	...	
Cloth trousers ...	2	1	1	...	
Trousers of drill ...	3	2	1	...	
Drawers ...	3	2	1	...	
Great Coat ...	1	..	1	20	
Cloth gloves ...	1	...	1	20	
Infantry boots, pairs ...	2	1	1	40	
Lacing boots, pairs ...	3	1	2	40	
Cotton shirts ...	4	2	2	...	
Helmet (shaco for train) ...	1	...	1	20	
„ cover ...	1	...	1	20	
Straw hat ...	1	1	...	...	
Knapsack and straps ...	1	1	...	20	
Tent Equipment... ..	1	1	...	40	
Waist belt ...	1	1	...	20	Special belts with slings for Sergeant Majors.
Great Coat straps ...	3	3	...	40	
Haversack ...	1	1	...	20	
Water bottle with cup ...	1	1	...	40	
Sword knot ...	1	...	1	...	
Revolver case ...	1	1	...	...	For Sergeant Majors, etc.
Pouches ...	2	2	...	40	} For those armed with rifles; for infantry 1895 pattern, for non-commissioned officers 1887 pattern, for other dismounted men, 1887-88 pattern.
Grease boxes ...	1	1	...	20	
Mess tin ...	1	1	...	20	
Mess tin straps, pairs ...	1	1	...	20	
Salt bag ...	1	1	...	20	
Mark of identity with string ...	1	1	...	20	
Flask for washing wounds ...	2	1	1	...	} For men of Medical Corps.
Neutral Badges ...	2	1	1	...	
Coffee tins ...	5	5	...	60	



TABLE cI—*ontd.*

1	2	3	4	5	REMARKS,	
Articles,	Required for one man.	In wear or in kit bag.	PACKED IN CASES.			
			For each man.	Additional reserve for every 100 men.		
Signal whistles and string	1	1	...	...	For non-commissioned officers.	
Pay book	1	1	...	20		
Hymn Book	1	1	...	...		
Kit bag with lock	1	1	...	...		
Woollen belt	1	1	...	40		
Woollen shirts	2	1	1	20		
Woollen socks or foot cloths, pairs	4	2	2	100		
Mosquito net	1	1	...	...		
Blanket	1	1	...	...		
Holdall with cleaning materials for man and rifle, knife, fork and spoon.	1	1	...	...		To be reduced to lowest limits.
<i>For a Battalion.</i>						
Sergeant-drummer stick	1	1	...	...	For other units bugles, etc., will be issued in proportion to number of buglers.	
Side drums	8	8	...	...		
Bugles with straps	8	8	...	...		
Fifes with case	4	4	...	...		
Field Cooking apparatus	80	80	...	...		
Coffee Mills	8	8	...	...		
Pairs of $\frac{1}{2}$ soles with heel patches, nails and clips.	...	...	...	1,600		
<i>For a Company.</i>						
Hair cutting implements	1	1	...	...		
Red arm bands for Stretcher Bearers.	4	4	...	...		



TABLE II.

## CAVALRY.

(a) *Equipment for men.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Articles.	Required for each man.	In wear or in kit bag.	PACKED IN CASES.		REMARKS.
			For each man.	Additional reserve for every 100 men.	
Forage caps ...	2	1	1	...	
Blouses (Litewkas) ...	2	1	1	...	
Jackets of drill ...	3	2	1	...	
Neck cloths ...	2	1	1	...	
Pantaloon ...	2	1	1	...	
Stable trousers ...	3	2	1	...	
Drawers ...	3	2	1	...	
Cloak ...	1	...	1	20	
Gloves ...	1	...	1*	20	* Also for non-commissioned officers leather gloves will not be taken, but for every non-commissioned officer four pairs of white thread gloves.
Cavalry boots, prs. ...	2	1	1	20	
Cotton shirts ...	4	2	2	...	
Helmet ...	1	...	1	20	
Helmet cover ...	1	...	1	20	
Straw hat ...	1	1	...	...	
Wallets and straps, prs. ...	1	1	...	20	
Sword belt ...	1	1	...	20	
Tent Equipment ...	1	1	...	20	
Sword knot ...	1	1	...	...	
Heel spurs, pairs ...	2	1	1	...	
Pouch belt and pouch ...	1	1	...	20	
Revolver case ...	1	1	...	5	} Only for men armed with revolvers.
„ straps ...	1	1	...	5	
Lance Flag with strap ...	1	1	...	20	} Ditto ditto lances.
Lance sling ...	1	1	...	20	
Grease box ...	1	1	...	20	
Mess tin ...	1	1	...	20	
Mess tin case ...	1	1	...	20	
Salt bag ...	1	1	...	20	
Mark of identity with string ...	1	1	...	20	



TABLE II (a)—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Articles.	Required for each man.	In wear or in kit bag.	PACKED IN CASES.		REMARKS.	
			For each man.	Additional reserve for every 100 men.		
Flask for washing wounds ...	2	1	1	...	} For men of Medical Corps.	
Neutral badges ...	2	1	1	...		
Coffee tins ...	4	4	...	40		
Pay book ...	1	1	...	20		
Hymn book ...	1	1	...	...		
Tins for preserved meat ...	1	1	...	40	For non-commissioned officers only.	
Map case ...	1	1	...	...		
Kit bag with lock ...	1	1	...	...		
Water bottle with cup ...	1	1	...	20		
Woollen belt ...	1	1	...	40		
„ shirts ...	2	1	1	40		
„ socks, prs. ...	4	2	2	100		
Mosquito net ...	1	1	...	...		
Blanket ...	1	1	...	...		
Holdall with cleaning materials for man, knife, fork and spoon.	1	1	...	...		To be reduced to lowest limits.
For one squadron.						
Trumpets with strings ...	3	3	...	...	To be reduced to lowest limits.	
Field cooking apparatus ...	15	15	...	...		
Coffee mills ...	2	2	...	...		
Pairs of $\frac{1}{2}$ soles with heel patches, nails and clips, ...	...	...	...	200		
Hair cutting implements ...	1	1	...	...		
Red arm bands for stretcher bearers.	4	4	...	...		



TABLE II—*contd.*(b) *Horse Equipment.*

1	2	3	4
Articles.	Required for each horse.	Additional as reserve packed in cases.	REMARKS.
Saddle with panels ...	...	1 240	
Girth ...	...	1 100	
Baggage straps, sets ...	...	1 100	
Frog for sword ...	...	1 100	Except for Sergeant Majors.
Carbine bucket ...	...	1 100	Only for men armed with carbines.
Lance shoes, pairs ...	...	1 100	" " " " " lances.
Breast plate ...	...	1 100	
Stirrup leathers, prs. ...	...	1 100	
Bridle with reins ...	...	1 100	
T bits with reins ...	...	1 100	
Head collar ...	...	1 100	
" " strap ...	...	1 100	
Stirrups, pairs ...	...	1 100	
Bit ...	...	1 240	
Numdah ...	...	1 100	
Surcingle ...	...	1 100	
Forage sack ...	...	1 100	
Bucket ...	...	1 100	
Curry-comb ...	...	1 100	
Tethering ring ...	...	1 100	
Forage ropes ...	...	1 100	
Pairs of shoes with nails and screws, frost nails.	and	8 ...	



TABLE III.

*Field Artillery, Heavy Artillery and mounted men of the train.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Articles.	Required for one man.	In wear or in kit bag.	PACKED IN CASES.		REMARKS.
			For each man.	Additional reserve for every 100 men.	
Forage caps ...	2	1	1	...	
Blouses (Litewkas) ...	2	1	1	...	
Jackets of drill ...	3	2	1	...	
Neck cloths ...	2	1	1	...	
Cloth tr users ...	2	1	1	...	Only for dismounted men.
Pantaloon ...	2	1	1	...	Only for mounted men.
Trousers of drill ...	3	2	1	...	
Drawers ...	3	2	1	...	
Great coat or cloak ...	1	...	1	20	
Cloth gloves ...	1	...	1	20	Also for non-commissioned officers leather gloves will not be taken but for every non-commissioned officer four pairs of white thread gloves.
Infantry boots, pairs ...	2	1	1	30	Only for dismounted men.
Cavalry boots " ...	2	1	1	20	Only for mounted men.
Lacing boots " ...	2	1	1	20	
Cotton shirts ...	4	2	2	...	
Helmet or shako ...	1	...	1	20	
Helmet, etc., cover ...	1	...	1	20	
Straw hat ...	1	1	...	...	
Knapsack with straps ...	1	1	...	20	Only for dismounted men.
Tent equipment ...	1	1	...	20	
Waist belt with buckle ...	1	1	...	20	Only for dismounted men.
Sword belt ...	1	1	...	20	Only for mounted men.
Great coat straps set ...	1	1	...	20	} Only for dismounted men.
Haversack ...	1	1	...	20	
Water bottle with cup ...	1	1	...	20	
Sword knot ...	1	1	1	...	For mounted men on the sword, packed up for dismounted men.
Pairs of spurs ...	2	1	1	...	Only for mounted men.
Pouch belt and pouch... ..	1	1	...	20	Only for men with fire arms.
Revolver case ...	1	1	...	20	Only for men with revolvers.
Pouches ...	2	2	...	40	Only for men armed with rifles, 1887-88 pattern.
Salt bag ...	1	1	...	20	
Mark of identity with string ...	1	1	...	20	



TABLE III—*cont'd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Article.	Required for one man.	In wear or in kit bag.	PACKED IN CASES.		REMARKS.
			For each man.	Additional reserve for every 100 men.	
Flask for washing wounds ...	2	1	1	...	} For men of medical corps.
Neutral badges ...	2	1	1	...	
Coffee tins ...	4	4	...	40	
Tins of preserved meat ...	1	1	...	40	For mounted men.
Pay book ...	1	1	...	20	
Hymn book ...	1	1	...	20	
Kit bag with lock ...	1	1	...	...	
Mess tin ...	1	1	...	50	
Woollen belt ...	1	1	...	40	
„ shirts ...	2	1	1	40	
„ socks, pairs ...	4	4	2	100	
Mosquito net ...	1	1	...	...	
Blanket ...	1	1	...	...	
Holdall with cleaning material for man, knife, fork, and spoon	1	1	...	...	To be reduced to lowest limits.
Pairs of $\frac{1}{2}$ soles with heel patches, nails and clips.	1	1	...	...	
For a Battery or Ammunition Column.					
Trumpets and strings ...	...	...*	...	...	* According to number of trumpeters in establishment.
Field cooking apparatus ...	...†	...†	...	...	† One for every 10 men.
Coffee mill ...	2	2	...	...	
Hair cutting implements ...	1	1	...	...	
Red arm bands for stretcher bearer.	4	4	...	...	

The proportion of the above amounts to be taken by the men or carried for them on landing in China was laid down by the General Officer Commanding the corps. The other articles were handed over to the Clothing Depot. For use in the latter five Doecker portable huts and six store tents were supplied.

The special details of uniform adopted for the Corps are:—

#### *Infantry—*

White shoulder straps with number of the regiment, red patches on the collar of the Litewka. Men belonging to staffs and Line of Communication formations have no numbers on the shoulder straps.

#### *Rifles—*

Grey Litewka with green shoulder straps and black collar patches. Shaco and cap as for line rifles.



*Cavalry and Mounted Staff Guards—*

Grey Litewka, red collar patches and shoulder straps without number, dark green cap with red band and piping, helmet as for 1st Guard Dragoons, yellow buttons, pantaloons and boots as for Dragoons.

*Field and Heavy Artillery—*

Red shoulder straps with yellow grenade. Helmet as for the Field Artillery School of Gunnery.

*Pioneer, Railway and Telegraph Troops—*

Yellow shoulder straps, helmet with Line Eagle for Pioneers, Guard Eagle for others.

*Train—*

Light blue shoulder straps, shaco as for the battalion supplying the men.

*Bearer Company, &c.—*

Dark blue shoulder straps, infantry helmet, forage cap as for the unit supplying the men.

It will be noticed from the Tables given above that no tunic nor articles of full dress equipment such as plumes, shabraques, &c., have been taken by the troops.

## V.—SUPPLIES.

Supplies for 100 days for the whole force were sent with the first ships conveying it including 20 days preserved meat, 20 days smoked meat, and 3 iron rations, the supply of fresh meat for the remaining days being left to local purchase.

In addition to the ordinary field ration the following were provided :—

- (a) For 100 days, for each man 50 gr. sugar, 1 gr. limejuice, 3 gr. tea.
- (b) For extra issues, for each man 70 rations of jam at 125 gr. 50 rations of chocolate at 50 gr.
- (c) For each man, 5 litres of red wine, 2 litres of brandy, 2 litres of vinegar, 135 gr. of pepper and 1.75 kg. of tobacco, to be issued as ordered.
- (d) A box of matches for each man every 3 days, a candle for each man once a week, and soap (no quantity laid down).

Compressed hay for 100 days, and 6 kg. of mixed oats and chaff for 50 days for each horse were shipped for the total number of horses.

The intendance also provides coal and firewood as required.

Five Doeckers portable hut barracks, 30 store tents, &c., were sent out for storing purposes.

## VI.—HORSES.

No horses (except a few private ones belonging to higher officers) were embarked from Germany. Arrangements were made for remounts to be purchased in Australia and America and despatched to China where all officers were mounted free. Liberal regulations were issued as to the purchase by Government of all horses, up to the regulation number of chargers which had to be left behind by officers.

## VII.—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The following mobilization equipment allowances were made to all officers :—

General Officer Commanding the Corps £120, Brigade Commander £100, Regimental Commander £75, Field Officers, Captains and Adjutants £60, Lieutenants £50, Non-Commissioned Officers doing duty as officers £30.



The following is the scale of monthly active service pay laid down for the principal ranks :—

	£	s.	d.
General Officer Commanding Expeditionary Corps	106	0	0
Brigade Commander, or Staff Officer of equivalent rank	71	0	0
Regimental " " " " "	56	0	0
Battalion Commander, or Field Officers on the Staff	43	5	0
Company, etc., Commanders, Captains on the Staff	30	0	0
Lieutenants Commanding Companies, or as Adjutants	21	5	0
1st Lieutenant	15	0	0
Lieutenant	12	0	0
Sergeant-Major (besides £ 1.10 duty pay)	4	10	0
Vice-Serjeant-Major	2	17	0
Sergeant	2	9	6
Corporal	1	16	0
Bombardier or Lance-Corporal	0	16	6
Private	0	13	6

The above are exclusive of a daily subsistence allowance in addition to free rations of 6d. a day for each soldier and 6s. a month special allowance for China.

Every officer irrespective of rank on the staff is allowed 15s. daily as subsistence allowance (table money).

It appears hardly necessary to go into details as to office and other allowances as no comparison can be made between our own and the German Army in this matter, the systems of administration, being so radically different.

#### VIII.—TRANSPORT OF THE TROOPS TO CHINA.

We have hardly much to learn from Germans in this matter, still the following data may be of interest.

The following personnel was sent ahead to China to prepare for the disembarkation, first accommodation, and supply of the troops, and for the reception of the remounts :—

One Field Officer of the General Staff, 1 Staff Adjutant, 1 non-commissioned officer, clerk.

Six Intendance officials, 14 non-commissioned officers and men, bakers.

Two Medical Officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, clerk.

One Field Officer and 1 Lieutenant of Cavalry, 1 Lieutenant of Artillery, 1 Lieutenant of Ammunition Columns, 4 Officers and 78 men of the Horse Depôt.

One Lieutenant and 1 non-commissioned officer of Pioneers.

One Lieutenant and 1 Sergeant of Ordnance Corps.

Twenty-four train soldiers (servants and grooms to above).

In charge of the Intendance officials, was shipped a certain amount of bakery material, field ovens, &c.

Ten ships of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg Packet companies were chartered for the transport of the 1st portion of the Expeditionary Corps and these carried (exclusive of the details sent on by mail steamer as above) the following troops :—

##### *Batavia—*

Staff, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Division, Field Artillery, 4 field hospitals, 3 km field railway material with corresponding rolling stock in all :—109 officers, 2,198 men, and 99 military wagons.



*Halle*.—A battery, heavy howitzers with ammunition column corps telegraph section, in all 16 officers, 496 others, 56 carriages and 6 horses.

*Dresden*.—Staff and 2 squadrons Cavalry Regiment, Pioneer battalion, with bridge train, but without carriages for latter, railway company, &c., in all 49 officers, 949 others and 16 carriages.

*Sardinia*.—Staff and 1st Brigade Division, Field Artillery Regiment, 1 Light Ammunition column, in all 25 officers, 495 others, 55 carriages.

*Aachen*.—Bearer Company, Field Bakery, half light howitzer ammunition column, in all 18 officers, 495 others, 39 carriages and 5 horses.

*Strassburg*.—1st battalion, 2nd regiment, carriages of bridge train, and 7 km. Field railway material with corresponding rolling stock, in all 24 officers, 829 men and 23 military carriages.

*Rhein*.—Staffs of the Corps and 2nd infantry brigade, 3rd Infantry regiment, 2nd provision column. General Hospital, &c., in all 129 officers, 1,993 others, 87 carriages and 5 horses.

*Adria*.—Infantry, artillery and field howitzer ammunition columns, in all 15 officers, 598 others and 96 carriages.

*Pheencia*.—4th infantry regiment, 1st provision column and material for a mountain battery in all 85 officers, 1,752 others, 69 carriages and 4 horses.

*H. H. Meyer*.—Staff and 2nd Battalion, 2nd infantry regiment, 1 squadron of cavalry, &c., in all 57 officers, 1,098 others and 11 carriages.

All the troops were embarked between 27th July and 3rd August at Bremerhaven with their light baggage direct whilst stores were delivered at the Weser Station in Bremen and thence brought by lighters to the ships lying at Bremerhaven. The transport of the troops was arranged by the railway section of the Great General Staff while stores were forwarded by special trains on the requisitions of the depôts (mostly those at Berlin, Spandau, and Alt Damm near Stettin) supplying them. The carriages were not loaded with their stores with the exception of those with medical stores, other articles being all packed in cases for sea transport. The troops were embarked direct from the troop trains. Special arrangements for their feeding in the case of long journeys were made, and they were taken into mess on boardship directly they embarked. The victualling was arranged for by the shipping companies.

Military railway station commandants with their staffs were established at Bremen and Bremerhaven to control the military traffic, and a special guard of 2 officers and 34 men were supplied for the Bremerhaven station. At Bremen there were established a collecting depôt for stores, a clothing depôt and a goods depôt, and at Bremerhaven an ammunition depôt and a goods depôt.

As embarking officer at Bremerhaven a captain of the Navy was appointed with a staff of 1 captain of the War Ministry, 4 captains of the General Staff, 4 Naval officers and 1 Naval ordnance officer, besides 8 Non-commissioned officers and 16 men for duty.

The duty of this staff was to ensure that for every unit there were loaded on the ship conveying it the arms, ammunition, stores, clothing and equipment which belonged to it as well as a sufficiency of ammunition and supplies for the first few days after embarkation, so that if troops were disembarked in a place not originally intended they should have all they required with them. In loading care was to be taken that the stores most likely to be required first were to be easily got at, that the men's pouch ammunition and emergency rations could be issued on board, and that medical wagons and chests and a portion of the supplies should be easily accessible.

#### *General Remarks.*

1. *Composition of the Force*.—It will be noticed that the regiments of Infantry have been formed of two battalions only, whereas three is the usual number for a German regiment. This I believe has been done to ensure greater handiness and provide for splitting up the troops into detachments without splitting up



units too much. I cannot but think that our brigades of four independent battalions are better for administrative and tactical purposes.

The force is very weak in cavalry and this fault is much deplored by the Germans. For the same number (14) of battalions, we have 11 squadrons in Chihli against their 4.

The proportion of artillery is high roughly 5 guns per thousand rifles, but no higher than it would be in European warfare. It is instructive to compare this with the proportion of guns in the British Expeditionary Force which excluding naval guns landed amounts to 1, gun per 1,000 rifles or to 1.5 if we include naval guns.

2 *Establishments*—Those of the infantry are below those of the war strength in Europe by some 200 rifles per battalion. I am told that the theory is that 800 rifles make a much handier battalion than a 1,000, but my experience of war is the 1,000 remarkably quickly melt down to 800 or even fewer rifles.

On the voyage out, I was told by a very highly placed officer that in European war the Germans expected heavy losses in sick, foot sore men, etc., at first among the reservists, and therefore mobilized their battalions at 1,000 men expecting them to be reduced to 800, but that in the case of the China Expedition this was unnecessary as their men were all volunteers from the active list and hardened soldiers. Experience has shewn that the young men go sick just as quickly probably more so than the older ones, and the German companies which started on the various expeditions never numbered more than 150 men.

The cavalry, artillery and train units are, if my memory serves me rightly, (for, having come straight from South Africa, I have no books upon foreign armies with me) approximately of the same strength as they would be in European warfare, and some useful hints for the Armed Strength, Volume I, may be gathered from the Tables I forward.

The Pioneer companies appear to me weaker, but the Corps Telegraph Section and the railway construction companies have what I believe would be their mobilization strength for European warfare.

The staffs are very liberally provided with officers of the General Staff and Adjutants. I believe that the mobilization figures given in the Armed Strength are the correct ones, for avowedly as many staff officers as possible have been sent out to China to enable them to gather experience.

3. *Officers*.—The officers of the Expeditionary force are probably the pick of the German Army and are certainly those with the most "go" in them, as they have all volunteered. Of all the foreign contingents here, I think there can be no doubt that the German officers both from a military point of view and socially are quite the best, and certainly our officers seem to be on more friendly and equal terms with them than with those of any other Contingent, not even excepting the Americans. The German officer, while holding fast to his belief in the ineffable righteousness of his theories and in the superiority of his army to all others, feels himself, here in a strange country for the first time in his life, at a certain disadvantage, and true to his instincts of making the most of his opportunities, he turns to the British officer to learn the art of warfare in uncivilized countries. The Germans are always asking questions and making notes, and our transport, our commissariat, our equipment, our system of recruiting and training native troops, and in general our methods of warfare are being closely enquired into by them. The German Dream instigated by that most far-seeing of Monarchs the Emperor William II, is of a future Colonial Empire which shall rival our own.

Already the Navy is growing and they talk of a "Greater Germany". Germany as a colonial power will have to be seriously reckoned with in the future, and the impression I have gathered from close and intimate intercourse with German officers in this campaign is that they are fully imbued with this notion and will leave no stone unturned to enquire into our methods and profit by our experience.

4. *Men*.—The German troops in China are a splendid body of men, full of the best spirit, smart in their bearing, drilled to perfection, and thoroughly re-



presentative of the fine army to which they belong, of which they are probably the best specimens. But they suffer from all the defects of young and inexperienced troops. The men are very young, few being over 22 years of age, and never having served outside their own province, they do not know how to take care of themselves in foreign climates.

Their Non-Commissioned officers, though a well instructed body of soldiers, do not know how to look after their men, and can learn nothing from their officers, and the result of all this youth and inexperience is a very heavy sick list. On 10th November, out of 616 British officers and men at Pekin, there were 19 sick, of 3,135 Indian troops, 34 sick, while out of approximately 5,000 German troops in the capital on the same date there were nearly 400 sick, figures which speak for themselves. Then I am much disappointed with the discipline in quarters of the German troops. They loot—they call it requisition, everything and treat the inhabitants with the utmost harshness. There seems to be no idea of quietness after "lights out" among them, indeed lights do not go out and singing in beery tones continues frequently late in the night, even at Army Head-quarters in the immediate hearing of the highest officers of the army. The sentries at night are very "jumpy" and fire at everything they see or hear cats, dogs or men, and did one not know the cause one's nights rest would be much disturbed. In our service, men would be tried by court martial for such acts, but no notice of it is taken in the German Force.

The Germans have seen no war service for 30 years, and their troops arrived in China too late for all the main fighting. This they feel acutely and are all the more keen in consequence to get "blooded". The policy of Army Head-quarters is to make constant expeditions to show troops all over the country, and on these expeditions the Germans display a most laudable anxiety to bring on a fight. Most Chinamen are "Boxers", and villages are shelled, "stormed" and then fined and requisitioned on the most slender grounds. I can quite appreciate and understand the motive, but from a military-political point of view I cannot approve of the action.

The men are splendid marchers, and in various expeditions have performed great feats in this line, carrying the same kits as in Europe. Of course, since their arrival, the weather has been cold and very favourable for marching, but that does not detract from the merits of their performances. I notice that the officers are all allowed to ride, which is against our ideas of the example an officer should set.

The Germans never having been engaged in serious action, I cannot say anything about their fighting powers, but I have no doubt that they would prove themselves quite worthy of their fine traditions.

I had imagined that units formed of men hastily thrown together as the Germans were, would not have had sufficient cohesion for campaigning purposes, but I think now that my opinion was in a measure wrong. Of course they had a long voyage to get to know one another in. The want of discipline in quarters may in some degree be due to the officers and Non-Commissioned officers not knowing their men, but on parade and on the march I see no signs of want of cohesion. I put this down to the admirable uniform system of training and instruction which obtains in the German Army.

In all respects, even in discipline, the Germans are head and shoulders above any other foreign troops here. The Americans are their only equal in physique, but these latter are so slack in their bearing that they show to great disadvantage as compared with German troops.

5. *Arms.*—From Berlin I have already reported all I could find out about the 1898 pattern of small arms and the 1896 artillery equipment. I shall endeavour to obtain here further details and range tables, and forward them to the War Office. There is also here equipment for a battery of six mountain guns and I have seen a section of it manned by field gunners. On this also I shall report separately.



6. *Clothing and Equipment*.—In the matter of clothing and equipment I do not think we have anything to learn from the Germans. The articles which they have in China, which do not belong to their European kit are as follows :—

- (a) *Straw hats*. These were quite useless and were thrown away as soon as possible. The ordinary European head gear has been taken into wear, but neither the helmet nor the forage cap is sufficient for a winter campaign in China.
- (b) *Khaki Clothing*.—Each man started with two suits of the ordinary drill fatigue dress hastily dyed a curious "greenery-yallery" colour. These looked hideous and for appearances sake were like the straw hats at once discarded. They were, in fact, only worn on the voyage out.
- (c) *Woollen Belts and Woollen Shirts*.—These were adopted from our experience and are a great benefit to the troops who have hitherto had only cotton shirts. Of blankets, hitherto only ten per company, etc., have been carried for sick, but the exigencies of a campaign in an uncivilized country have led to one per man being supplied.
- (e) *Kit Bags*.—Also adopted from our army and quite necessary for the voyage out, when a lot of extra kit has to be taken. They have not been taken on expeditions as the men carry their knapsacks.
- (f) *Mosquito Nets*.—Supplied to the troops but not yet used.

The cavalry wear a bandolier of brown leather which is not laid down in the Equipment Tables. It is modelled upon ours and is a belt with nine pockets, each containing a clip with five cartridges, much the same as those the Boers wore. It is steadied by a tab which fits on to one of the buttons on the waist of the blouse, and pouches and pouch belts have been discarded.

The equipment of the German troops is thoroughly good and there is no doubt as to its quality. Everything is of the best that can be provided by an honest and skilful administration and I have heard no complaints of inferior articles or of skimped work.

Both the helmet and the forage cap are unpractical articles for campaigning. The former is too stiff and practically gives no protection to the head against anything but a sword cut. It must be fitted so tightly that nothing like a Balaklava can be worn under it as is in this climate very necessary. The forage cap gives no protection whatever either against heat or cold.

The boots are excellent. They would not suit our men, but the Germans are accustomed to wear Wellington boots in civil life and the army boots suits them perfectly.

The knapsack with great coat rolled round it sits easily and does not seem in the least to fatigue the men. It can be taken off and put on at once, and I think that experiments should be made with it in England, as our infantry equipment was universally condemned in South Africa.

7. *Supplies*.—I have been much disappointed with the manner in which German troops are fed. According to our ideas the meat ration is too small and the bread and vegetable ration so large that the men cannot consume it. I have tried the experiment on the "vile body" of my servant, a gunner in the Royal Horse Artillery of 13 years service, and he, a man who through the whole South African campaign had never made a complaint as to short rations and who, I know, had frequently fed me up while he himself went short, had, after a month's experience of German rations to formally protest. They have no weights and measures and no butchery implements, and the Non-commissioned officers serving out the rations simply take over a certain amount of supplies and issue them anyhow, a pint of coffee here, a handful of beans there, a cut of meat hacked off with a rusty knife, to one man, and as many potatoes as could be lifted with two hands to the next. There is no quality in the meat and, though there no



reason why the bread should not be properly baked it is of a soft doughy quality. My servant was exceptionally treated and got more than the Germans, as he willingly acknowledged but he visibly fell away in flesh and I had to make an arrangement by which he drew rations from the British Commissariat. I do not write this on his word alone, because before changing over to the British Commissariat I satisfied myself as to the truth of what he told me. Officers were not present at the issue of rations and in general the whole system is a "happy-go-lucky" one which must lead to irregularities and to plundering.

I have heard many complaints among Germans as to the insufficient arrangements of their Commissariat at the commencement of operations. I do not wonder at it, for the art of feeding troops from magazines which have to be filled by supplies brought over many thousand miles of sea is not to be learned in one campaign. They said that all the supplies of one sort had been put on board one ship, and all of another on another, so that the issue of complete rations was at first impossible. Much of the sick list from which the Germans suffered has been due to insufficient food or a lack of proper variety in it. I do not think that the German officers look sufficiently after the feeding of their men or the cooking of their rations, and I put down the greater part of German commissariat deficiencies to simple lack of experience in campaigning. At peace manœuvres the troops are either fed by the inhabitants or live on preserved meat, and all commissariat arrangements are made long beforehand, so they have no practice in feeding troops as in the field, and the men are quite untrained in cookery. This campaign will teach them much however, and I am much mistaken in the Germans if they do not profit by their experience.

8. *Transport*.—The carriages brought out were those in use in the army in Europe. They are quite unsuited to the roads of this country, and have as a matter of fact been discarded and replaced by requisitioned country carts, which make admirable transport, or by camels or pack mules. This is the great Department in which experience in war tells, and needless to say it is the one in which the Germans have failed most conspicuously. At first they were quite without means of transport and it was only with much difficulty and after great delay that sufficient was collected for the small force which moved out to Paoting-fu. Since then more has been gathered, and they are now tolerably well provided, but they have not yet mastered packing their carriages, and in many cases their stores are packed in such large boxes that the carts cannot take them nor can they be conveniently carried by camels. They have indeed much to learn in the way of transport.

9. *Horses*.—The horse supply has been a great difficulty for the Germans. As I mentioned above, no horses were embarked from Germany and all were bought in Australia and America and shipped to China. Bad weather was encountered, two ship-loads were lost, and most of the animals arrived in miserable condition. Hardly any of the horses had been broken to saddle or to harness, and many were too young. Under these circumstances, great difficulty has been experienced in mounting the cavalry and artillery, and it will be long before these services can be thoroughly efficient, which they certainly are not now. The last of the German troops were landed about the middle of October, and it was not till the end of November that the full number of horses, even of the above description was received, let alone ready for service. The horses are, however, of a good stamp, and with proper care and feeding should be ready for any work in the spring.

10. *Sea Transport*.—Naturally, we have nothing to learn from this. In the transport of the German Contingent to China, most of the faults were committed which have made our Crimean arrangements notorious. The Paoting-fu Expedition had to be put off because all the great coats belonging to the troops were packed in bulk under the reserve ammunition, and there were no lighters to land the latter. The transports were overcrowded, the food was indifferent, the accommodation for officers and men atrocious, and the means of landing were totally neglected. A greater contrast than that between our transports on their way to South Africa and the German ships on their way to China could not be imagined, and the difference was even more striking in the landing arrangements. Our naval officers understand the work thoroughly and theirs do not, and there



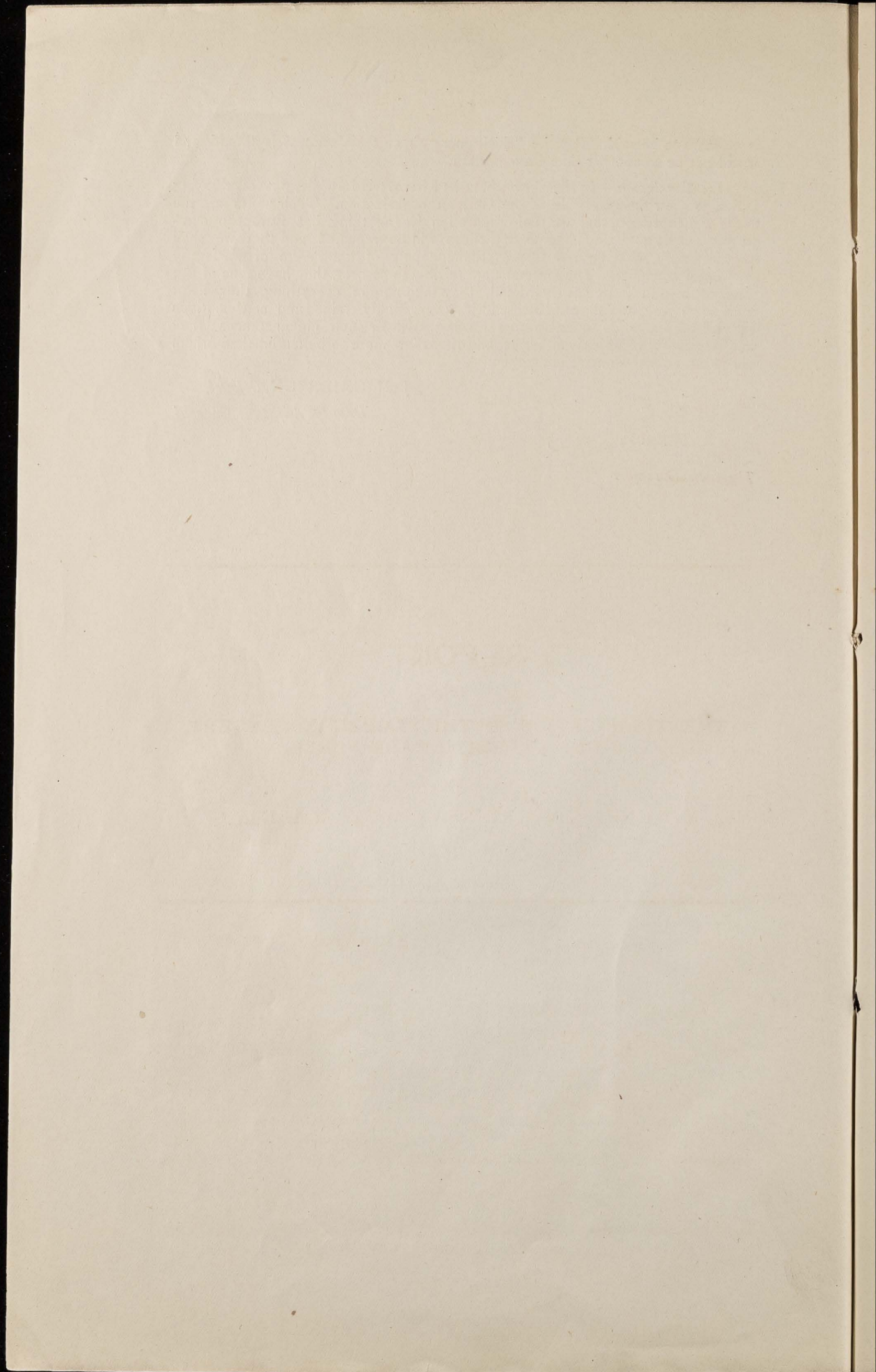
is no more to be said. But the "chiel amang them takin' notes" is abroad and it will not be so another time I am certain.

11. *Conclusion.*—In the above remarks I have tried, while not overlooking faults, to show the good side of the German organization. Their faults are the faults of inexperience and want of preparation for anything but European campaigns, but do not let us imagine that these will be repeated and that we shall have in future, what we now possess, the monopoly of knowledge of warfare in uncivilised countries. The Germans are terribly in earnest, they have one of the cleverest men in Europe at their head, they take note of everything, they learn from everything, and they are blessed with a very highly trained and conscientious body of officers and administrative officials. Under such circumstances, they will become formidable rivals for us, and rivals far more to be feared than others whose intentions are more outspoken.

J. M. GRIERSON, *Colonel,*  
*Deputy Adjutant General.*

PEKING ;                    }  
The 11th December 1900. }







[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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REPORT  
ON  
THE ORGANISATION OF THE ITALIAN CONTINGENT,  
CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

BY  
COLONEL J. M. GRIERSON, M.V.O., R.A., D. A. G.

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REPORT ON THE ORGANISATION OF THE ITALIAN CONTINGENT,  
CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The force furnished by Italy consists of—

The Staff.

A battalion of Infantry.

A battalion of Bersaglieri.

A battery of mountain guns with an ammunition column.

A mixed detachment of Engineers.

A field hospital of 50 beds.

A supply detachment.

The Italian Navy has also furnished a small Naval Brigade, the strength of which has varied from time to time.

I.—*Establishments.*

The *Staff* is composed of as follows:—

1 Colonel Commanding (2 private horses), 1 Captain as aide-de-camp (2 private horses), 1 Special Service Lieutenant (1 troop horse), 1 Captain Commissary (1 troop horse), 2 non-commissioned officers, clerks, 1 non-commissioned officer and one private cyclist, 1 office orderly, and 5 soldier servants.

The detachment of military police attached to the staff consists of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 6 men.

The staff transport numbers 5 drivers, 1 pack mule for office and equipment, 2 pack mules for officers' baggage, and 1 two-wheeled cart with 2 mules.

The total strength of the staff is 4 officers, 23 men, 4 private and 2 troop horses, 5 mules and 1 cart.

The Staff of a *Battalion of Infantry or Bersaglieri* consists of 1 field officer in command (2 private horses), 1 subaltern as adjutant (1 private horse), 1 special service subaltern (1 troop horse), 2 medical officers (2 troop horses), 1 accountant, 1 veterinary officer (1 troop horse), 1 quartermaster sergeant, 2 non-commissioned officers for special duties, 1 non-commissioned officer of Pioneers, 1 senior corporal for staff duty, 2 sanitary corporals, 1 corporal bugler, 1 corporal of pioneers, 2 cyclists, 7 officers' servants, in all seven officers, 18 men, 3 private horses, 4 troop horses.

A company numbers 1 captain (1 troop horse), 4 subalterns, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 5 sergeants, 5 senior corporals, 1 corporal clerk, 12 corporals, 4 buglers, 8 pioneers, 2 stretcher bearers, 5 officers' servants, and 132 privates, in all 5 officers, 175 men, and 1 troop horse.

The transport of a battalion comprises 1 subaltern (1 troop horse), 1 sergeant, 4 senior corporals, 4 corporals, 1 bugler, 1 shoeing-smith, 1 saddler, 2 armourers, 63 drivers, 16 privates for escort duty, 1 officer's servant, 51 pack mules (1 for office stores, 4 for company equipment, 4 for company supplies, 1 for butchery implements, 1 for treasure chest, 1 for knapsacks, 1 for medical stores, 8 for ammunition, 1 for armourer's tools, 1 for the forge, 1 for spare stores, 4 for company cooking pots, 2 for spare hoots, 14 for officers' baggage, 1 for company office boxes, 4 spare with pack saddles, and 2 spare without pack saddles), 6 two-wheeled carts with two draught mules, and two spare riding horses, total, 1 officer, 94 men, 3 troop horses, 63 mules and 6 carts.

The total strength of a battalion of 4 companies is therefore 28 officers, 812 men, 2 private and 11 troop riding horses, 63 mules and 6 carts.



The organisation of a *mountain battery* was changed before it landed in China. It was sent out from Italy as a battery of 4 machine guns of 1886 pattern and its composition was then as follows :—

These were supplied from the fortress artillery.

- 1 Captain (1 private horse), 2 subalterns (2 private horses), 1 quartermaster sergeant, 2 sergeants, 3 senior corporals, 1 pay corporal, 1 trumpeter, 3 officers' servants, 2 artificers, and 30 gunners.

The transport corps supplied :—

- 1 Subaltern (commanding the ammunition column) (1 private horse), 3 sergeants or senior corporals (2 troop horses), 3 corporals, 2 saddlers, 1 corporal smith and 1 smith, 1 trumpeter (2 troop horses), 1 officer's servant, 33 transport drivers, 26 mountain artillery drivers, 16 pack mules for the machine guns with carriages and ammunition boxes, 2 spare mules with pack saddles, 7 two-wheeled carts with 14 mules for ammunition, 1 two-wheeled cart with two mules for stores, and 4 spare draught horses.

The total personnel thus comprised 4 officers, 114 men, 4 private and 4 troop riding horses, 38 mules, and 8 carts.

The battery was to be formed in two sections, each with two mules for machine guns, 2 for carriages and 4 for ammunition boxes (each carrying 1,200 cartridges in 60 cases). Thus 4,800 rounds were provided for each machine gun.

The ammunition column was to carry on 7 carts 19,200 rounds in 64 boxes, and 1 cart was for baggage.

This organisation was, however, changed before landing, and a battery of 6 mountain guns and 6 ammunition wagons with shaft draught was provided from the landing equipment of the fleet.

The military personnel remains the same in number, and the third section is manned by sailors from the Navy. The gunners are now all mounted on requisitioned animals, and nothing is laid down as to the composition of the present battery nor as to the amount of ammunition carried.

The *Mixed Engineer Detachment* consists of—

Squad of sappers—1 subaltern (1 troop horse), 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 sergeant, 1 senior corporal, 2 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 1 officer's servant, 24 sappers, 1 driver and 1 two-wheeled cart with two mules for technical equipment.

Squadron of telegraphists—2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 4 privates with 2 sets complete for optical telegraphy.

Squad of pontooneers—1 sergeant, 1 senior corporal, 1 corporal, 7 privates.

Total strength, 1 officer, 50 men, 1 troop horse, 3 mules, 1 cart.

The personnel of the *field hospital* numbers :—

1 surgeon captain (1 private horse), 2 surgeon lieutenants, 1 lieutenant accountant, 1 apothecary, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant or quartermaster sergeant accountant, 1 sergeant or senior corporal, 3 hospital attendants (of whom 1 compounder), 1 corporal hospital orderly, 6 privates hospital orderlies, 1 corporal of stretcher bearers, 12 privates stretcher bearers, and 6 soldier servants, in all 6 officers, 31 men, 1 private horse. No transport is attached to this hospital which has equipment for 50 beds.

The *supply detachment* consists of 2 lieutenant accountants, 2 sergeants or senior corporals, 6 corporals and 24 privates, bakers, 4 privates, butchers, 2 privates, artificers, and 2 officer's servants, in all 2 officers, 40 men.

No transport is attached to it, and it is provided with 2 portable field baking ovens fitted for pack transport and with the necessary butchery and issuing implements and stores.



The total strength, according to the establishments of the Italian contingent from the land army is therefore :—

—	Officers.	Men.	HORSES.		Mules.	Carts.
			Private.	Troop.		
Staff ... ..	4	23	4	2	5	1
2 battalions ... ..	56	1,624	4	22	126	12
1 Battery with ammunition column.	4	114	4	4	58	8
Engineer Detachment ...	1	50	...	1	2	1
Field Hospital ... ..	6	31	1	...	...	...
Supply Detachment ...	2	40	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>22</b>

## II.—Recruitment.

The various units were formed by officers and men taken from the units of the army, and the units mobilising those to be formed for the China Expedition were detailed in a special order from the Minister of War.

Thus, for example, the regiments of bersaglieri stationed at Rome and Leghorn were together to form one company of bersaglieri, and the 3rd Brigade of Fortress Artillery furnished the gunner personnel for the machine gun battery.

The men were taken from re-engaged men (Non-Commissioned Officers) men of the contingent of 1898 who had to serve 3 years, and men of the contingent of 1899.

Preference was given to volunteers, but, if they were insufficient, the numbers were made up by drawing lots in the units furnishing the mobilised units.

All officers and men had to be medically certified as fit for service in tropical climates.

## III.—Arms and personal equipment.

The arms and equipment are those normally in use in the Italian Army except that all men of the fortress artillery usually armed with rifles have the 1891 pattern rifle for special troops, and that the men of the artillery transport are all armed with carbines.

All the men of the engineer detachment, except the telegraphists, have the portable sapper equipment.

The following is the scale of clothing and equipment for the men of the Expeditionary Force :—

1 towel, 1 red fez cap, 1 water-bottle with strap, 1 holdall complete, 2 cotton shirts, 1 blanket, 1 pair of braces, 2 cloak straps. 2 neck ties, 1 pocket knife, 1 helmet complete, 1 helmet cover, 1 jersey, 1 cholera belt, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 small mess tin (large for mountain artillery) 1 cloth tunic, 1 linen tunic, 1 cloak (as worn by bersaglieri), 2 pairs of cotton drawers, 1 field dressing, 2 tent pegs, 1 pair of cloth trousers, 1 pair of linen trousers, 1 tente d'abri pole in two pieces, 2 pairs of foot cloths, 1 mark of identity, 2 reserve meat rations, 2 reserve biscuit rations, 2 salt rations, 2 bags for biscuit rations, 1 bag for salt rations, 1 kit bag, 1 box of dubbing, 1 set of brushes (cloth, boot and polishing), 6 metal stars (for the collar of the tunic), 2 pairs lacing boots (Alpine troops pattern) 1 haversack and strap, 1 drinking cup, 1 tent cloth, 1 knapsack.



The patterns of uniform are the same as those worn in Europe, except that the white helmet (with cock's plumes for bersaglieri) take the place of the shako and that the men have a fez instead of a forage cap, the latter with a tassel for bersaglieri.

#### *IV.—Pay, allowances and rations.*

Before leaving for China, officers were permitted to draw the following equipment allowance :

Colonels 1,500 lire, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors 900 lire, Captains 600 lire, Subalterns 400 lire.

The extra pay during the expedition was fixed as follows :—

Colonels 20 lire a day, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors 15, Captains 10 and Subalterns 8 lire a day, and each had the right to a free daily ration or 1 lire instead of it.

The men receive extra pay as follows :—Non-commissioned officer's 2 lire, and corporals and privates 40 centesimi a day.

The daily ration is :—750 grammes of bread, 375 grammes of fresh meat, 125 grammes of rice or other vegetables, 15 grammes of coffee, 20 grammes of sugar, 20 grammes of salt, 0.5 grammes of pepper, 15 grammes of lard.

The forage ration for all animals is 5 kilogrammes of hay and 5 kilogrammes of oats.

#### *V.—Reserves of Arms.*

It is of interest to note that, in addition to the ordinary complement of reserve arms and ammunition carried by units the following reserves were sent with the expedition :—144 rifles, 1891 pattern with sword bayonets, 32 rifles, 1891 pattern, for special arms, 90 revolvers, 1889 pattern, 648,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, 1891 pattern, 23,040 rounds revolver ammunition.

#### *VI.—General Remarks.*

The Italian Contingent is composed of strong, though small, healthy looking men, but they are without exception the dirtiest troops I have ever seen on active service, and I doubt whether men from their climate will stand the severe weather of Northern China.

At present, however, they are healthy enough.

Their discipline is indifferent, and from all quarters we have constant complaints of looting and other crimes committed by them.

Their personal equipment is good with the exception of their boots.

A large proportion of the men who marched on the 6th of November from the Paoting-fu expedition either had their boots utterly worn out or wore non-regulation foot gear.

The fighting qualities of the contingent have not yet been severely tested, but I know they are not rated high by their German Allies, and they certainly have not the look of fighting men. "D—d Dagoes," a distinguished American officer called them, and a sowar of the Bengal Lancers asked me if they were recruited from the sweeper caste of Europe ! so public opinion does not rate them very high.

The officers are pleasant, well educated gentlemen, quite up to the standard of any other foreign troops and better than most, and they seem to be very keen and knowledgeable in their profession.

Their administrative services are weak. At first they relied entirely on the British forces for help in rations and transport and willingly placed themselves under British Command, but since Teutonic jealousy placed them under German command I do not know how they have got on.

On the whole, numerically and morally the value of the Italian Contingent is small.

PEKIN ;

15th November 1900.

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G. M. GRIERSON, Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General.



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